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ASHEVILLE SEED - CO.

1936
CATALOG



How to Secure a Beautiful Lawn

PREPARATION OF SEED BED

A fine lawn requires a rich, well drained soil. All weeds, roots and other debris should be removed and the soil spaded to a depth of eight or ten inches, and thoroughly pulverized like garden soil for the reception of small seed. Large areas can be plowed and disked, but the soil should be thoroughly pulverized before the seed is sown.

FERTILIZATION

Grass seed send out long feeding roots which absorb a large quantity of plant food in making heavy green turf. It is necessary to mix fertilizer to the depth of eight or ten inches to supply this plant food. The class of fertilizer used will have a direct bearing on the finished lawn. To avoid numerous noxious weeds that always come by the use of fresh manure, we advise fertilizing your lawn with Pulverized Sheep Manure, a natural fertilizer, free from all weed seed. Ground Bone Meal is also valuable as an enricher of lawns and a top dressing. Bone Meal or Sheep Manure, or a mixture half of each, should be applied at the rate of 30 lbs. for 300 square feet. As a top dressing, 18 lbs. to 300 square feet.

Vigoro is a well balanced, high grade fertilizer, that has given excellent results in building lawns; it is especially valuable in building new lawns. Use 4 lbs. to 100 square feet. As top dressing 2 lbs. to 100 square feet.

Ants, which frequently infest lawns, can be driven off by the use of Tobacco Dust, which is

also a good fertilizer, or by using Antrol described on page 50.

TREATING THE SOIL

When the soil is excessively acid it is advisable to apply Lime which also loosens clay and makes it easier to work. To control beetles and earthworms and to discourage the growth of crab grass, chickweed and other obnoxious weeds the use of Arsenate of Lead is recommended.

SOWING THE SEED

For spring sowing, Lawn Grass Seed should be sown as early as possible, from February to May, or if in the fall, from September to the last of November. Many people follow the practice of sowing lawn grass seed on top of snow with very great success. As the snow melts, the seed is carried to the proper depth. Thick seeding gives the best results. It should be sown at the rate of 1 lb. to 250 square feet or 150 lbs. to an acre. The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not too wet, rolled or made firm by patting down with the back of a spade. This packing brings the seed in close contact with the soil and prevents drying out; it also gives a quicker and a more even germination.

Lawns should not be neglected. The grass should be kept cut, rolled if necessary, and watered in dry weather, bare spots reseeded and weeds dug out as fast as they appear.

DO NOT SOW GRASS SEED IN DRY WEATHER

Grove Park Evergreen Lawn Grass

The basis of Grove Park Lawn Mixture is Kentucky Blue Grass to which is added White Dutch Clover and a number of quick growing and valuable fancy grasses which produce a green turf much sooner than can be obtained by blue grass alone. Providing the soil is not sour, and is properly and thoroughly fertilized, the blue

grass will eventually take entire possession. In the meantime a good looking lawn is obtained while the blue grass, which is slow to germinate, is getting established. Lime and Fertilizers are described on page 49 and back cover.

Postpaid, lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

Not prepaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses grow well in shaded portions of lawns or groves, hence it is necessary to sow a mixture of grasses which are adapted for growing in the shade. Our Shady Park Mixture is composed entirely of choice clean seed of the finest and most costly grasses which have been

found to thrive in shaded locations and it produces an abundant and even growth of beautiful grass.

Postpaid, lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.80.

Use Natural Plant Food This Year!



Only natural plant food supplies humus and all elements needed to make plants grow. Wizard is pure sheep manure, highly concentrated and absolutely weedless. It is a safe, lasting soil builder and not a temporary stimulant. For mixing soil for greenhouse use it is excellent—use one part Wizard to twelve parts soil. Safe for top dressing all plants grown under glass. Strewn over and dug into the flower or vegetable garden or placed directly into the hills or drills it promotes a rapid steady growth until maturity. Being free from noxious weeds, it is vastly superior to stable manure for enriching lawns. It makes the richest, safest and quickest Liquid Manure. For use in liquid form, 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water makes liquid plant food that can be safely used daily if necessary. For lawns and gardens apply 100 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft.; 1 to 2 tons per acre and work in thoroughly. For annual top dressing half this amount will be ample.

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Orchard, Farm and Garden Tools
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Sprays and Spray Pumps
Grain, Hay, Etc.**

ADVICE FROM THE STATE TEST FARM

In working up our catalogue, we have sought the advice and consulted the records of Professor S. C. Clapp, Superintendent of the State Test Farm at Swannanoa, and our recommendations are based on the results of his actual experiments and tests over a period of years. We hope that this research will be found beneficial to all those using our seed.

In a recent interview, Professor Clapp gave out the following statements:

"GREEN BEANS—Among the beans shown in this catalogue, I recommend the Giant Stringless Green Pod as one of the best beans for this section. It is also fine for canning. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is a splendid bean for this section. The Extra Early Red Valentine is another variety that thrives here, and is a good bean for shipping.

"BROCCOLI—Broccoli, on account of its long bearing period and high food qualities, is a plant that should be grown in this section.

"POLE OR CORNFIELD BEANS—Most varieties of cornfield beans show a good yield in this section.

"LIMA BEANS—Fordhook Bush Lima is one of the best limas for this section, as well as Burpee's Bush Lima.

"BEETS—The Detroit Dark Red or Red Ball is the main beet for this section, with the Blood Turnip as a close second.

"CABBAGE—Early Jersey Wakefield and Danish Ball Head are splendid for market and shipping. Flat Dutch is a good variety for kraut.

"CARROTS—The Chantenay is considered best.

"CUCUMBERS—Long Green Improved is the most suitable for table use, and Chicago Pickling is the best pickle cucumber.

"CELERY—Golden Self-Branching is the earliest maturing and the most desirable for this section.

"EGG PLANT — Black Beauty is a popular variety and a good money-making crop.

"KALE—Scotch Kale is splendid for spring planting, while Dwarf Curled Siberian is suitable for fall.

"LETTUCE—Iceberg is the leading head lettuce, and Grand Rapids the leading leaf lettuce.

"OKRA—Perkins' Mammoth (Long Green) is the leading okra.

"MUSTARD—Southern Giant Curled is highly recommended.

"ONIONS—Yellow Globe Danvers and Prizetaker, or Sweet Spanish, are the most approved varieties for this section. Plant onions in February and thin down. Do not transplant. Grow in double rows. In order for onions to keep longest, they should be gathered at the proper stage—that is, when the tips begin to get white.

"PEPPERS—California Wonder and Long Red Cayenne are approved varieties.

"PARSNIPS—Parsnips grow to perfection in this country if one will take the proper precautions—that is, do not use old seed and do not cover too deep.

"GARDEN OR ENGLISH PEAS—Thomas Laxton is a choice variety.

"POTATOES—Irish Cobbler is the best early potato, and Green Mountain is a favored late potato.

"PUMPKINS—Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin (for pies) is good, and keeps well.

"RADISHES—We recommend the Rapid Red for the spring and Rose China for winter. The latter may be stored for late winter use. They do not get hot like a spring radish does.

"SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT—Exceedingly palatable—closely resembles an oyster in taste.

"SPINACH — Bloomsdale is recommended for spring and New Zealand for summer. The cultivation and consumption of this vegetable is constantly increasing, for the public is becoming more and more informed as to its food value, especially as to iron content. It is in great demand.

"SQUASH—Hubbard Improved is strongly advocated. It is good for winter storage.

"TOMATOES—The best tomato for early yield, according to our tests at the State Test Farm, is the Bonny Best. In testing ten varieties of yellow tomatoes, the Golden Queen ranked first. The best red tomato is the Marglobe—best all-round tomato and especially good for canning.

"TURNIPS—Purple Top Globe is best for eating, while Seven Top is the best salad turnip.

"CLOVER—I recommend Mammoth Clover for hay and for soil improvement; White Clover for pasture and for lawns; Crimson Clover for fall clover and winter cover and crop and soil builder. Korean Lespedeza is good for hay.

"GRASSES — We find that Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Sudan Grass for summer, are all suitable grasses for this section, Sudan Grass being particularly good for summer pasture. Sudan Grass and Soy Beans combined make a wonderful hay crop.

"BUCKWHEAT—Japanese buckwheat is good for flour and for loosening the soil.

"STOCK BEETS—Mammoth Long Red is a good green or succulent feed for poultry and cattle. Easily kept.

"BARLEY—Makes good winter pasture when mixed with Vetch.

"CANE OR SORGHUM—State Test Farm tests proved that Sugar Drip was highest in yield of syrup, as it takes only six gallons of juice to produce one gallon of syrup, while other canes require many gallons more of the juice to make one gallon of syrup.

"SEED OATS—Burt or Ninety-Day and Fulghum are the leaders.

"SEED RYE — Mountain Rye gives the best yield.

"SEED WHEAT — Fulcaster (bearded) and Leaps Prolific (smooth) rank first in tests. Fulcaster is a leader, especially on bottom lands, while Leaps Prolific is good on uplands.

"RAPE—Dwarf Essex is used extensively for hog and poultry feed, and is also very good for salad greens.

"SOY BEANS—Virginia Brown makes a good yield.

"CORN—Hickory King, it has been brought out by tests at the Test Farm, yields well, comparatively speaking, on poor or thin soil, but has a low yield in better soils in comparison with Holcombe's Prolific.

"ENSILAGE CORN—Eureka Ensilage heads the list. It makes more grain, larger ears and a greater tonnage than any other variety, according to the records of the State Test Farm.

"SPRAYING AND PRUNING—Bordeaux Mixture is considered best for grapes. All fruits and trees ought to be pruned during the months of February and March, especially grapes and apples.

"If you have not any grapes, why not plant some this spring? Concord, Niagara, Green Mountain and Lutie are popular varieties.

"In apples, among the good varieties for winter use are Stayman's Winesaps, Delicious and Rome Beauties.

"Do not forget to plant a few strawberries. Premiers are the best; Klondyke, Big Leader and Dorset are all good reliable varieties."

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

By carefully checking this list before sending your order, a great saving may be made in transportation cost, and you may also find that an important and immediate necessity has been omitted.

Kindly list below the names of any friends who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog.

EXTRA ORDER SHEETS AND RETURN ENVELOPES FURNISHED ON REQUEST

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING (SUGGESTIONS INFORMATION)

CONDITIONS OF SALE—All quotations are subject to market changes and goods being unsold on receipt of order. Asheville Seed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs they send out, and they will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the customer does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, money will be refunded and no sale has been made.

ORDER EARLY—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to use the seeds or goods you want. The inconvenience and annoyance of delayed shipments, etc., can be avoided by customers placing their orders early for all their requirements. The loss of time in planting caused by delays in receiving goods and the possibility of advances in price point to the advantage and wisdom of early buying.

HOW TO SEND AN ORDER—You will find in the front of this catalog an order sheet, perforated for tearing out; also an addressed envelope to send the order in. When convenient, always use the order sheet. Please do not write anything on the sheet except items wanted and what pertains to the order. Write on separate sheet asking for prices, or questions to be answered, or information given; this will avoid the possibility of being overlooked; also insure quick attention to information asked.

Please be careful to sign your Name, Street Address or R. F. D. Number, Postoffice, County and State, on each letter sent us. It is a good plan to print or typewrite.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Remittance should be made either by Post Office or Express Money Order, Certified Check or Bank Draft. Postage stamps in small denominations, to cover small purchases, are entirely satisfactory. Always register letters containing currency. Coin should not be sent by mail.

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United States Parcel Post Rates (Seeds, plants and bulbs included)	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction	Packages must not exceed- 100 inches (length and girth combined)
Local Rate, Asheville.....	\$.07	\$.01	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
1st Zone, within 50 miles of Asheville.....	.08	.01	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
2nd Zone, over 50 and under 150 miles.....	.08	.02	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
3rd Zone, 150 and under 300 miles.....	.09	.04	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
4th Zone, over 300 and under 600 miles.....	.10	.06	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
5th Zone, over 600 and under 1000 miles.....	.11	.08	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
6th Zone, over 1000 and under 1400 miles.....	.12	.10	Limit of weight this zone, 70 lbs.
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Kindly Remit for Postage when it is necessary so as to avoid delay in filling and shipping order.

C. O. D. SHIPMENTS—Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. please remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship perishable goods (plants, etc.) C. O. D.

POSTPAID PRICES—Mean that merchandise so quoted will be delivered postpaid to your door if you live on an R. F. D. route or at any post office within the first 4 zones. Please add postage when to be shipped out of 4th zone using "Not Prepaid" prices as the basis.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES—On articles quoted "Not Prepaid" customers pay the freight or express charges. If goods quoted "Not Prepaid" are to be sent parcel post, consult the following table and add sufficient postage to your remittance to cover postage; bearing in mind that no packages may be sent through the mails weighing more than 70 lbs. and must not exceed 100 inches (length and girth combined). Shipments of seeds amounting to more than 70 lbs. therefore, must be divided and additional bags used. If remittance does not include postage on "Not Prepaid" articles to be sent Parcel Post, sufficient seed will be deducted to cover the charge.

BAGS—On orders for quantities at prices quoted "not prepaid," of clovers, timothy, red top or herds grass, alfalfa, millet, rape, vetch, etc., which must be shipped in cotton bags, we charge extra for the bags as follows: $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. seamless bags 35c; 1 bu. cotton bag 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size 20c; peck size 10c. When remittance is not sufficient to cover bag charge, sufficient seeds will be deducted to cover the cost of same. On orders for seeds in any quantity when ordered at prices quoted "postpaid" there is no charge for bags. We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, field corn, cow-peas, soy beans and such grass seeds as can be safely shipped in burlap bags.

PLANTING CALENDAR for FARM and GARDEN

JANUARY

Vegetables—Little can be put in open ground except Asparagus roots. Prepare hot beds and sow Early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, and Onion.

Flowers—Sow in open ground Sweet Peas. Sow in hot beds, Pansy, Daisy, Verbena, Asters, and other Flower Seeds, for later transplanting. Fall bulbs can usually be planted.

Farm—If weather permits sow Canada Field Peas. Top dress grain, grass, and clover fields.

FEBRUARY

Vegetables—Sow in hot beds Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Beets, and the middle or the last of the month, in hot beds, Tomatoes, Egg Plant and Pepper. The last of this month sow in open ground Early English Peas, Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrots, Radish and Parsley. Set out Asparagus, Horse Radish and Rhubarb Roots, Onion Sets and Hardy Lettuce Plants; also early planting of Irish Potatoes.

Flowers—Sow in open ground Sweet Peas. In hot beds, boxes or pots inside flowers to be transplanted later. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass.

Farm—Sow Lespedeza, Oats and Dwarf Essex Rape. The middle to the last of this month grasses and clovers can be sown.

MARCH

Vegetables—This should be an active month with all vegetable growers. Sow in open ground Garden Peas for succession, Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Spinach, Kale, Mustard, Lettuce, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify, Early Turnips, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus and Horse Radish Roots, and Irish Potatoes. Set out Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and other plants that you have had in hot beds after hardening them by leaving the glass open at night. Pick a warm corner and sow Herb Seed.

Flowers—Sow in open ground Sweet Peas and the hardy kinds of Flower Seed, as they will bloom earlier. The last of this month set out Tuberose, Gladioli, Cannas, Caladiums, and Dahlia Roots. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass.

Farm—Sow Lespedeza, Clovers and all Grasses, Spring Oats and Dwarf Essex Rape.

APRIL

Vegetables—Plant Early Garden Corn, English Peas, Snap Beans, Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Tomatoes and Lettuce in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Carrots, Radish, Parsnips, Salsify, Parsley, Celery, Early Turnips, Kohlrabi, Collards, Mustard and Kale. Put out Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots. Bed Sweet Potatoes. The middle to the last of this month plant Cucumbers, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupes.

Flowers—Sow hardy Flower Seeds; after the middle of the month, the half hardy kinds. Set out Lily, Dahlia, Canna, Tuberose and Gladioli Bulbs, Coleus, Salvia and other bedding plants. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed.

Farm—Sow Clover and Grass Seeds; Oats early in the month. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurtzel Stock Beets, Field Corn, etc.

MAY

Vegetables—Nearly all tender seeds can be sown this month; also for succession sow Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Radish, Brussels Sprouts, Parsnips, Salsify. Plant Pole, Bunch, Snap and Lima Beans, Garden Corn, Okra, Squash, Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Watermelon and Pumpkin. Sow now Late Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed to make plants for fall. Set out Tomatoes, Pepper and Egg Plants.

Flowers—Vine Seed for shade, all floral Bedding Plants, Tuberoses, Gladioli, Cannas, Dahlias and other Bulbs can be planted out successfully. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed.

Farm—All the Sorghums, Millets, Cow Peas, Soy or Soja Beans, Field Corn, Mangel Wurtzel Beets for winter feeding, etc.

JUNE

Vegetables—Plant Collards, Okra, Bunch and Late Pole, Snap and Lima Beans, Late Peas, Cucumbers, Squash, Turnips, Garden Corn, for succession. Late Potatoes, Radish and Beets, Set out Tomatoes, Cabbage, Egg Plants, Pepper, Sweet Potato Plants.

Flowers—Nasturtiums and other Flower Seed for fall and winter use; Vine Seed for shade; Coleus, Salvia and other Bedding Plants.

Farm—Sow Millet, Sudan Grass, Sorghums, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Navy Beans. Plant Late Corn, Pumpkins and Watermelons.

JULY

Vegetables—Set out Cabbage, and Celery Plants for fall and winter use. Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Sow Rutabagas and early varieties of Turnips, Lettuce, Mustard, Collards, Kohlrabi. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table.

Flowers—Plant Nasturtiums for late blooming; keep all plants well watered; use a sprinkler on your lawn.

Farm—Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of your corn. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, forage, and improver of the soil, and grain. Sow Cow Peas and Soy Beans; these are improvers of the soil and fine hay crops; also for early hay or fodder sow Millet. Sudan Grass and Cane.

AUGUST

Vegetables—Sow Cabbage and Lettuce for fall heading; set out Cabbage and Celery Plants; continue planting Snap Beans for succession. Early English Peas planted this month will give a good fall yield. Sow winter varieties Radish, Turnips, Rutabagas, Spinach, Kale, Mustard, Endive, Collards, Parsley, and Onion Seed.

Flowers—Make first planting of Pansy, Daisy and other perennial flower seeds. Keep all plants well watered.

Farm—Crimson Clover should be sown in every available place. It is a great enricher of the soil, and makes very nutritious feed. Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Alfalfa can safely be sown. Towards the end of the month, sow Hairy Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, Grasses and Clovers.

SEPTEMBER

Vegetables—Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Parsley, Kale, White Silver-skin and other Onion Sets.

Flowers—Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and other Bulbs can be planted this month; also Pansy and other perennial flower seeds. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed.

Farm—Sow all kinds of Grasses and Clovers and Hairy Vetch. Crimson Clover should by all means be sown, as it makes fine winter grazing and is a great soil improver. Continue to sow Winter Rye and Winter Barley for early grazing crops as well as for grain; Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep, pigs, and poultry. Oats this month get well rooted before spring.

OCTOBER

Vegetables—Sow early sorts of Cabbage, Turnips, Spinach, Kale, Mustard; set out Asparagus Roots and all varieties of Onion Sets.

Flowers—Plant Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, and other bulbs. Sow Pansy and other perennial flower seeds. Fall seeding of lawn frequently does better than spring. Sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed, and fertilize with Vigoro or with Bone Meal and Sheep Manure.

Farm—This is the month to sow Wheat, Winter Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetch and Rape. The earlier you can get in your Grasses and cover crops the better.

PLANTING CALENDAR (Continued)

NOVEMBER

Vegetables—Hot beds or cold frames should be made to sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage; set out Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb and Horse Radish Roots. Spinach can be sown early in the month.

Flowers—Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, and other flowering bulbs should be planted. Grove Park Lawn Grass can usually be sown early in the month, using Bone Meal as fertilizer.

Farm—Sow Rye on all vacant places; it makes a fine winter cover and grazing crops. Sow Wheat, Barley, Vetch, Rape and Grasses.

DECEMBER

Vegetables—In hot beds, sow Lettuce and Cabbage. Beets and Radish can be forced in hot beds for winter use as well as Lettuce which often proves very profitable. In open ground set out Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horse Radish roots.

Flowers—This month Hyacinth, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, and other bulbs should be planted. In case of snow it is a good plan to sow Grove Park Lawn Grass Seed, using Bone Meal as fertilizer, on top of the snow.

Farm—Wheat and Rye can usually be sown early in December.

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We make plans for developing home grounds for our customers and give advice free of any charges. We would be glad to look your grounds over with you, and help you to beautify them—call us.

SPECIAL PRICES

While our retail price is the same to everybody, yet we sometimes make a special price on large orders. We also have some sizes of plants which are not listed. Write us or tell us your wants and let us figure with you.

BALLED AND BURLAPPED

All plants that are classed as evergreens are dug with soil on the roots and burlap put around them. The price of each includes the above work.

NATIVE PLANTS

PLANTS FROM OUR NATIVE GARDEN

We make a specialty of growing and selling shrubs, evergreens and trees that grow wild in our local mountains.

We have a section of our nursery which we call our "Native Garden" where we transplant and grow Rhododendron, Kalmias, Azaleas, Pink Locusts, etc. We are in position to take care of your wants in native shrubbery as collected from the woods. Also native shrubbery that has been transplanted and cultivated.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee "Nursery Grown" plants only when planted by us, and paid for within thirty days from time of planting. We do not guarantee lawns or the result from any seed we sow or plant.

SHIPPING

Let us write to you the best way to ship your order. As soon as we look your wants over, we can tell you the best way to have your plants delivered to you.

PLANTING SEASON

We advise everybody to plant in the fall of the year where it is possible to do so. There is no question but what it is better for the plants.

We plant at any time of the year when plants are not growing, and when the weather is not freezing.

We do not ship any of our stock from storage. All stock fresh dug and packing done at time of shipment.

PACKING CHARGES

Prices on our plants do not include boxing. We charge for that at cost.

WE SPECIALIZE

In giving the property owner for one cost, a lump sum contract, the complete service of PLANNING THE GROUNDS and the SELECTION and ARRANGEMENT of the plants, FURNISHING THE PLANT MATERIAL, DELIVERING, PLANTING, and GUARANTEEING, for any type landscape development.

Foundation Planting

Border Plantings

Gardens

Outdoor Living Rooms

Country Estates

Street and Highway Plantings

Public Buildings

Schools and Churches

Cemeteries

Parks

Let us know if you are interested in doing any sort of landscape work. You need not be obligated in any way by so doing. We will be very glad to call on you, as we want to be of service.

Get Along, Little Doggie, Get Along!

IS YOUR GARDEN GOING TO THE DOGS? YOUR NEIGHBOR'S DOGS?

USE DOGZOFF. Do you know that dogs mean death to evergreens? So we suggest you use this spray around the base of your trees. Also protects your shrubs and young trees. It's not poisonous (even to dogs) and not offensive to humans. One spraying will last from 3 to 4 weeks. Also keeps away rabbits, cats, mice and moles from any place where they're not wanted. DOGZOFF is applied with any small insect sprayer and one application usually does the work. PRICE FOR SEASON'S SUPPLY 69c, postpaid.



"DOGZOFF"

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED

Most flowers are easy to grow. Flowers are divided into three classes. ANNUALS bloom, mature, seed and die the first year. BIENNIALS bloom and die in their second year. Some of them bloom the first year. PERENNIALS flower for several years and some bloom the first year. Seeds of a good many hardy annuals will winter over and germinate the following spring, and when once established in the garden will come up each year without much attention.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR FLOWER SEEDS—Most flower seeds germinate in a rather light sandy loam, exposed to the sun, while a few are benefitted by partial shade. Nearly all hardy seeds vegetate better when planted in early spring as soon as the soil can be worked easily and has become warm.

A general rule for the seed-bed is to have the soil rich, level, and worked finely. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled; if it does, they will be sure to fail.

After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off" (rot at the top of the ground). When transplanted to the bed or border, water frequently.

Flowers require the use of Fertilizer described on page 24 and when necessary the application of Spraying Material described on page 18.

No. 254. Alyssum (Sweet Alyssum)

A free-flowering annual of quick, low growing habit producing white flowers which begin to bloom early in the spring, continuing throughout the season. Sweet Alyssum is an excellent border plant, as it is of close, compact habit and uniform in height. It is also desirable for hanging baskets or vases, trailing over the sides and producing a profusion of fragrant blooms. It does well in almost any kind of soil and is used extensively in rock gardens or for pot culture. Prefers a sunny location and a soil which has good drainage.

Sow the seed thinly early in the spring in shallow drills where the plants are to stand, covering thinly with fine soil. Thin the young plants to stand 4 inches apart. Height 4 to 8 inches.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 255. Amaranthus

LOVE LIES BLEEDING—Brilliant foliaged annuals growing 3 to 5 feet high, bearing long, drooping crimson flower spikes. Useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot sunny location, not too rich soil and should be given sufficient room to develop their full beauty. Sow seed one eighth inch deep in open ground after all danger of cold is past or start indoors to set out later. Transplant to stand 2 to 3 feet apart.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 256. Ageratum (Floss Flower)

One of the best bedding hardy annuals producing a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. Unlike many bedding plants, their flowers are not liable to be spoiled by rain, nor does the color fade out. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window box and transplanted to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Barely cover the seed and thin to stand about 12 inches apart. Can be grown as pot plants for fall and winter blooming.

MEXICANUM, BLUE—A fine branching variety, growing two feet tall, covered all summer and fall with clusters of azure blue flowers. 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

Asters

Are one of the best popular hardy annuals, valuable alike for garden decoration or cutting.

In early spring sow in cold frames or in pots and boxes in the house, covering the seed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of good soil. When the plants are strong enough, transplant about 12 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds in sunny locations. Can be sown in the open ground in May.

NO. 257. QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Very valuable for bedding and cutting, as they grow about 15 inches tall and they are the first asters to bloom. Measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

NO. 258. GIANT CREGO—This mid-season variety is one of the prettiest types. The flowers are of immense size, measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. They are fully double and the long graceful petals are most attractively curled and twisted, the flowers resembling Chrysanthemums. They are fine for cutting as they are borne on long strong stems, the plants growing from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Sometimes called Ostrich Plume.

Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

NO. 259. AMERICAN LATE BRANCHING—This variety blooms profusely during the late fall months, following the Crego Asters. The flowers are of enormous size and are exceptionally fine for cutting on account of the long stems. They grow from 2 to 3 feet tall. We offer the following colors: Pink, White, Rose, Lavender, also Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

NO. 260. AMERICAN BEAUTY ASTERS—These plants make a rounded bush $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall, bearing immense flowers which measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter. These wonderful blooms are borne on strong stems, much longer and heavier than the earlier varieties. They start blooming after many other asters have practically finished and will stand a great deal of heavy frost.

Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

No. 261. Double Baby's Breath

A new double type of Gypsophila. A hardy perennial but will bloom the first year from early sown seed. The small double white flowers are borne most profusely. Attractive in the garden and very desirable for cutting. May be bunched with other flowers adding grace and lightness to any bouquet. Height two to three feet. Sow the seed early when the plants are to bloom.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

No. 262. Bachelor's Button or Ragged Robin

Centaurea or Double Cornflower are of the easiest culture and thrive well in any ordinary garden soil. They do best if sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked into a fine loose condition. In a sunny and airy location they will bloom from June until frost. The plants grow 15 to 24 inches tall and make a fine show in the garden, besides producing excellent cut flowers. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, thin to 3 to 4 inches apart. Flowers should be kept picked so as to prevent plants exhausting themselves by seeding. It is a hardy annual and reseeds itself.

DOUBLE BLUE—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.



Bachelor's Button or Cornflower

No. 263. Balsam

One of the oldest and best known summer blooming annuals of easy culture. Desirable for garden or pot culture. Balsams need rich soil, hot sun, and plenty of water. Sow the seed half an inch deep in window boxes or hot beds early, or in the open ground in May, and transplant when two or three inches in height. Thin to stand 18 inches apart. The plants form symmetric, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. Height 2 feet.

MIXED DEFIANCE—A well balanced mixture of all the best colors.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 264. Begonias

Few plants which can be grown so readily from seed will afford such a profusion and brilliancy of flowers as these tender perennials. Start the seed indoors any time during February, March, or April, and transplant to the open ground the middle of May. The seed is very fine and should be pressed into the ground without covering.

SPECIAL MIXTURE—This mixture comprises a wide range of shades of pink, red and white. Excellent for window boxes, pots, beds or borders.

Pkt. 10c; 1-64 oz. 50c; 1-32 oz. 85c.

No. 265. Calendula—Pot Marigold

A well-known, old-fashioned annual that has long been in favor; useful for borders and beds; and are now largely used by florists for cut flowers. They are of easy culture, succeeding in almost any soil and are in bloom from early summer till frost. Plants are one and one-half to two feet high. For the best results plant seed early indoors and transplant to place when danger from frost is past. Satisfactory results may also be obtained from sowings made out of doors after ground is warm and dry. Plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart in the row.

ORANGE KING — Rich orange flowers, fully double, well rounded, with fine long stems.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 266. Candytuft

A hardy dwarf annual of easiest culture, free-blooming, showy, and useful for beds, borders and edgings. Excellent for cut flowers. Height one foot. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom in rows 8 in. apart, thinning out to afford plenty of room, as they branch freely.

UMBRELLA MIXED — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 267. Calliopsis

A showy and beautiful free-flowering annual, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer, and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, thin out to stand 2 feet apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until frost. Can sow up to July 1st.

TALL MIXTURE—Contains a great number of large and small flowering varieties.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 269. Carnation

Seeds of the Marguerite type sown in the spring will by August produce plants that will be full of bloom until frost takes them; or they may be cut back, potted, and carried over winter in a cool room. Especially desirable for bedding as an annual and for cutting. Seed may be sown outdoors early in spring, using well pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam. Make rows one foot apart and cover seed one fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin to twelve inches.

MARGUERITE—Extra early double mixed; 12 to 15 inches tall; pkt 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 270. Canterbury Bell

Handsome, easily grown herbaceous plants of stately branching habit and profuse bloom for beds and backgrounds. They produce bell-shaped or saucer-shaped flowers of rich color. Usually grown as a hardy biennial, but if seed is sown very early indoors, it may be treated as a tender annual. Sow seed outdoors early in spring, in rows about two feet apart. Cover lightly with fine soil, firmly pressed down. Thin to 18 inches apart. Protect in cold weather. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

MIXED—A mixture of single and double varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

No. 271. Perennial Chrysanthemum

Fordhook Early Flowering—A marvelous strain with large, single and semi-double flowers 3 in. and more in diameter. Blooms profusely during September and October. It is perfectly hardy and grows from 2 to 3 ft. tall. Plant in rich soil. Pkt. 25c; 1-32 oz. 60c; 1-16 oz. \$1.00.

No. 271a. Summer Chrysanthemum

A showy and much admired class of flowers. Large, daisy-like blooms borne profusely during the summer and fall. Excellent for beds, borders and cutting.

1903 Coronarium, Double Mixed—Lovely button-shaped blooms, 1½ in. across. Fully double; 18 in. tall. Pkt 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 272. Cockscomb

Free-blooming annuals, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich; make grand border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed can be sown under cover in early spring and planted out in May, or may be sown out of doors in May. Thin to stand three feet apart. Plenty of moisture is important. Grows twelve inches tall and is valuable as a cut flower.

DWARF MIXED—A fine mixture of the best dwarf varieties. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 273. Coleus

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for house or garden culture. The leaves are of many shapes, and the shades and colors are of remarkable beauty. Sow in shallow pots in rich light soil. Cover the seed lightly with earth and keep the plants in an even moist temperature. Transplant to the open ground in bed or border as soon as danger of frost is over. For house plants seed may be sown indoors in the fall. Tender perennial plants about one to two feet high.

RAINBOW MIXTURE—This fine mixture contains a wonderful assortment of extra large leaved types of many colors. The plants are all of tall strong growing habit, and the leaves are exceptionally bright in color.

Pkt. 10c; 1-32 oz. 50c; 1-16 oz. 85c.

No. 274. Columbine or Aquilegia

Charming hardy plants bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but do best in partially shaded nooks. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed. Will bloom first season if sown very early. Sow the seed, which is of rather slow germination, in open ground early in spring in any rich, well drained garden soil. In permanent bed plants should have at least one foot each way. Keep clear of weeds and give each year a dressing of well rotted manure or sheep fertilizer. Seed may also be sown outdoors in fall. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS—Make excellent cut flowers—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c; ½ oz. \$1.00.

No. 275. Coreopsis or Perennial Calliopsis

This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy bright yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. Sow outdoors early in spring where plants are wanted to bloom, covering seed one-half inch deep; thin to two feet apart. May also be sown out of doors in fall. Height two feet.

GRANDIFLORA—Large flowered golden yellow.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.



Sweet William

Cosmos

Beautiful autumn-blooming, hardy and rapid-growing annuals. They produce beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce.

Sow outdoors early in spring in rather light soil, not too rich, and preferably in a shady situation. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in rows, make the rows about two feet apart and when the young plants are well up, thin from four to six inches apart in the row.

NO. 277. EARLY-FLOWERING SINGLE MIXED—The flowers are of enormous size measuring 3 inches or more in diameter. The plants grow 5 to 6 feet high and are covered with magnificent flowers during the fall until frost.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

NO. 278. EARLY-FLOWERING DOUBLE—A mixture of fine double flowers of large size. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 75c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.25.

Daisies

Daisies are very popular for borders and for filling in open spaces in the flower bed. The plants thrive in a fairly rich soil when they get plenty of sunshine. As soon as the ground is warm sow seed thinly and barely cover from view.

NO. 280. SWAN RIVER DAISY—(Brachycome) Free flowering, dwarf growing annuals; covered the greater part of the summer with a profusion of bright blue flowers; excellent for borders and pot culture. Height 12 inches. Thin to stand 6 to 8 inches apart.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

NO. 281. ENGLISH DAISY OR BELLIS—A favorite perennial plant, but to get the best results it should be sown each year, usually sown in the spring but August is the best time for sowing. Grows 6 in. tall. Excellent for borders, low beds and rock gardens. White and various shades of rose and red mixed in double flowers. Thin to stand 6 inches apart.

Double Mixed—Pkt 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

NO. 282. SHASTA DAISY—Splendid perennial plants with large single white flowers with yellow centers. The plants produce an abundance of bloom, borne on long stems and excellent for cutting. To get best results, sow seed in boxes indoors and when plants have made some growth, transplant to stand 1½ to 2 feet apart. Height 2 feet.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c.

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Dahlia Seed

Dahlias can easily be grown from seed. If seed is planted early indoors and transplanted after danger of frost is past, many plants will bloom the first year. They produce their flowers in great abundance from August until frost. These half hardy perennials form roots which should be dug in the fall, allowed to dry and then stored in a frost proof place.

NO. 284. LARGE FLOWERED DOUBLE—A wonderful assortment of fine colors. Seed from double varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00

NO. 285. CACTUS-FLOWERED MIXED—A well known and very popular type. Flowers are double of large size and many bright colors.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

No. 287. Delphinium (Hardy Perennial Larkspur)

The Delphinium with its long clustered spikes of beautiful irregular flowers, often with long spurs, is a most exquisite flower. They are very effective as background, for borders and for planting among shrubbery. Sow seed in fall or early in spring, thin out to stand 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way. A hardy perennial growing about three feet tall. Spray the young plants with Bordeaux or Dowco and dust them with Sulphur when blooming.

NO. 287. CHOICE MIXED—A balanced mixture of choice colors with beautiful long spikes.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

No. 288. Dianthus Plumarius

NO. Double Hardy Perennial Garden Pink.—Great favorite, doing fine in any sunny soil and valuable for rockeries, beds, edging and in any hot dry spot. The flowers are large and have a variety of colors and markings, they are beautifully fringed and emit a clover-like perfume. The plants are vigorous, hardy and flower profusely during spring and early summer. About 1 foot high.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

No. 289 Pyrethrum

PAINTED DAISY—Perennial—An old garden favorite with dark green finely cut foliage, throwing up clusters of pure white double flowers. A hardy annual 12 to 15 inches high. Sow the seed outdoors the latter part of April. They do best in a sunny location and are attractive either in beds, borders or as cut flowers. Cover with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch fine soil, thin to stand one foot apart.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

No. 291. Forget-Me-Not

This is a favorite old-fashioned flower, bearing in profusion, especially in fall and spring, clusters of dainty blue five-petalled blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border but flourishes best in a moist, shady situation.

For bloom the first year sow indoors in February or March and transplant as soon as the ground is warm enough, or sow outdoors as early as possible, covering seed one-half inch deep; thin to six inches apart. Seed may also be sown in fall. Hardy perennial but usually does better if given some protection during winter.

NO. 291. ALPESTRIS, BLUE—Dwarf, free-flowering bushes. Excellent for borders or beds. Light blue flowers standing out sharply from the rich green foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CYNOGLOSSUM

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT

AMABILE—Large sprays of rich blue, Forget-Me-Not-like flowers borne profusely from June until September. It thrives in dry hot locations where few other flowers grow.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

PINK—Similar to the above with bright pink blooms. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

No. 293. Four-O'clock or Marvel-of-Peru

Large and beautiful, old-fashioned plants of erect bushy habit, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, which produce in profusion a succession of brilliantly colored tube-shaped flowers, that open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night and usually are closed before noon the next day. The flowers are red, white, yellow, or are striped and blotched in shades of these colors. A hardy annual. Very desirable for borders, along a wire fence, or as the background of a flower garden, blooming during the late summer and autumn. Sow seed in spring in open ground after danger of frost is over, covering one-half inch deep. For best development allow two to three feet apart each way. They thrive in a loose loamy soil and need plenty of water during growing season.

NO. 293. TALL MIXED—A fine mixture of many bright colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 55c.

No. 294. Foxglove or Digitalis

Beautiful tall spikes of white, pink, rose, yellow, purple and mottled flowers. Grows 4 feet high. It is a stately plant, useful for planting in the mixed border. Seed may be sown outdoors after danger from frost is over, but for best results start in boxes and transplant. The seed is very small and should be covered lightly and kept moist until plants are well established, when they should be transplanted to two feet apart. May be sown outdoors in fall. Hardy biennial or perennial, usually blooming the second season.

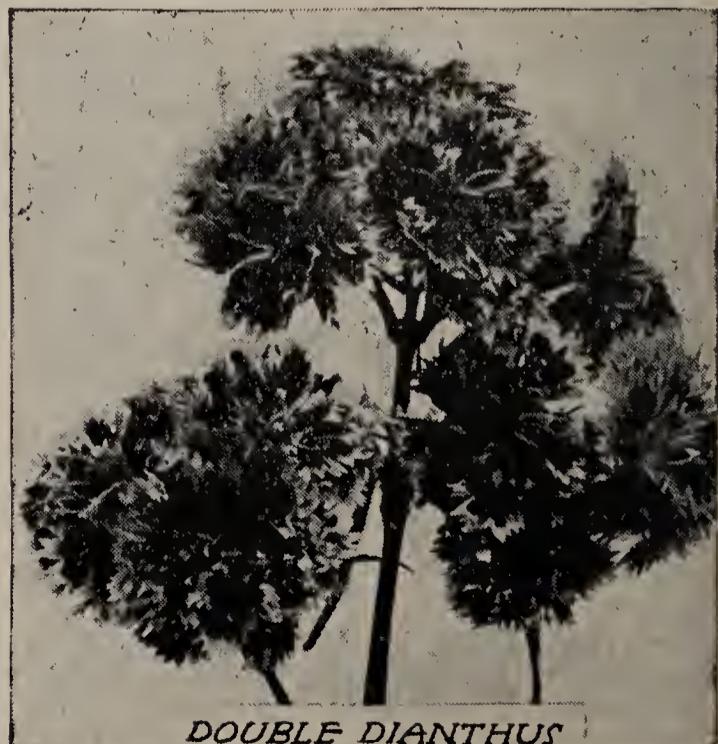
UMBRELLA MIXED—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 296. Gaillardia or Blanket Flower

Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers. They grow about 15 inches tall and continue to bloom from early summer till November. Excellent for beds, borders or for cutting. They thrive in almost any soil, require little or no protection and take care of themselves. Sow seed out doors early in spring; cover one-fourth inch deep. Make rows eighteen inches apart and thin eight to ten inches apart in the row; by a longer season of bloom may be secured by planting in frames and transplanting.

NO. 296. DOUBLE MIXED—These annuals are very easily grown. They are very showy and give a wonderful color effect. This mixture contains white, yellow and red in the proper proportions.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.



FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

No. 298. Heliotrope

Half hardy perennial; 1½ to 2 feet high. Splendid border and bedding plants, highly esteemed for the fragrance of their branching clusters of small flowers. The seed is hard to start and should be sown early in the spring, in mellow soil indoors, and when plants are one to two inches high, put into pots. Transplant to bed when three to four inches high. They thrive in a sunny location and need plenty of water when in bloom. While it is a perennial it will not stand any frost and is therefore started afresh every year, unless plants are removed to the house before frost comes. Can be started from cuttings.

NO. 298. GIANT HYBRIDS MIXED—Clusters measure 6 to 12 inches across. Their fragrance is delightful and pronounced. The colors range from white through shades of violet and blue.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

No. 300. Hollyhock

One of the finest tall flowering hardy perennial border plants. The foliage is an unusually attractive shade of green from which grow bold spikes of peony-like blooms in exquisite shades and colorings. Sow seed ½ inch deep, any time from early spring until early August in open ground and in the autumn transplant to permanent position two or three feet apart. The following summer they will bloom. The double varieties grow 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Spray the young plants with Bordeaux or Dowco.

NO. 300. DOUBLE MIXED—A selection of the best colors that will help to set off any garden. Postpaid pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.

No. 302. Larkspur

Quick growing and free-flowering annuals which produce stiffly erect spikes of beautiful flowers in great profusion. They are strictly annuals, being distinct from the Delphinium or Hardy Larkspurs in this respect. Sow seed ¼ inch deep as early in the spring as possible where they are to bloom. When the young plants are well started, thin out or transplant to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. Very showy and easily cultivated.

The plants do best in cool and moist ground. Larkspurs are admirably adapted for borders or beds, but they are also very useful for cutting.

NO. 302. DOUBLE MIXED—Contains a mixture of the best tall annual Larkspur about 3 feet high and in fine color shades. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

LATHYRUS

No. 303. Perennial Sweet Peas

An easily grown, hardy perennial climber with Sweet Pea-like blooms, though smaller and lacking the same fragrance. They produce for many weeks a succession of blossoms in clusters of eight to ten each. They increase in bloom and foliage each season. Plants die down late in the fall and start again in the spring.

Sow seed early in spring, in well prepared soil, cover about one inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. Suitable for covering stumps, fences, and to grow on trellises. Vines grow 8 to 10 feet.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

No. 305. Lobelia

These half hardy annuals, usually about six inches high, are charming plants, well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. They are grown extensively in hanging baskets. The flowers are usually blue with lighter center. Cover seed very lightly.

NO. 305. FINEST MIXTURE—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c.

No. 307. “Love-in-a-Mist”—Nigella

One of the prettiest old-fashioned annuals. It will grow well even under adverse weather conditions and withstands considerable heat and drought. The flowers come in blue and in white, and this thin, moss-like foliage runs close up to the blooms. The large seed-pods are quite ornamental and attractive. Nigella is wonderfully well adapted for mass planting or for making borders, and it is just as good as a cut-flower. Sow in April or May in light soil and thin to stand 10 inches apart. The plants grow 12 to 15 inches high, blooming 8 to 10 weeks after sowing.

NO. 307. DOUBLE MIXED—Easily grown and sure to bloom anywhere.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 15c; ½ oz. 25c.

No. 308. Hardy Lupines

Most beautiful perennial border plants producing tufts of soft green foliage, from which arise in continuous succession the stately blooms on stems 3 feet high. They prefer rich, moist soil. Do not disturb plants after they are once established. If the flowers are cut as they mature, they will continue to bloom from June until frost.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

Marigold

This is a fine old-fashioned garden plant with a brilliant display of yellow and orange flowers. The foliage is bright green. The African varieties are tall, usually one and one-half to three feet, and are well adapted for large beds, backgrounds or mixed borders, while the French are more dwarf and are often used for borders and pot culture as well as bedding. Make the rows one foot apart. Use well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam and cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about two inches high, thin six to twelve inches. Hardy annuals; in bloom till frost comes.

NO. 309. AFRICAN DOUBLE MIXED—A well balanced mixture. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

NO. 310. FRENCH DOUBLE MIXED—Includes wide range of colors.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.

No. 311. Mexican Fire Bush or Kochia

This most popular ornamental annual is also known as Summer Cypress or Burning Bush. Makes a pyramidal-shaped, cypress-like bush two to three feet tall, with feathery light green foliage, deepening until it becomes a lovely crimson hue about September. Excellent for hedges along garden walks. Sow outdoors early in spring, covering one-fourth inch deep. Make the rows two feet apart and thin eighteen inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant to open ground. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

No. 312. Mignonette

A well known hardy annual, growing one foot high and producing dense cone-shaped flower-spikes. It is often used for cutting to combine in bouquets with other more pretentious flowers lacking its delicate and pleasing fragrance. Seed is usually sown outdoors after danger of frost is over and if sown at intervals in spring and early summer a succession of bloom, under favorable conditions, is assured till frost. Well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, should be used and the seed covered one-fourth inch deep. Make rows one foot apart; thin to six inches. For very early blooming seed may be sown in the fall, or started indoors and transplanted. May also be grown in pots.

NO. 313. FINEST MIXED—Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Nasturtium

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels these hardy annuals. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and from within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of blossoms. After danger from frost is past, sow seed one inch deep and thin plants to 6 inches apart for Dwarf Varieties and 16 to 20 inches apart for Tall or Climbing Varieties. One ounce sows 15 feet of row.

NO. 315. TALL VARIETIES MIXED—A mixture of the best giant flowering varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

NO. 316. DWARF VARIETIES MIXED—A mixture of the very finest large flowering Dwarf Nasturtiums in existence. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

DWARF MIXED HYBRIDS—Sweet scented, Mixed colors, pkt. 10c.

NO. 317. SWEET SCENTED DOUBLE DWARF NASTURTIUMS—Golden Gleam. The blooms are

beautiful golden yellow, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, stem 6 in. long. Valuable for cutting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

LARGE DOUBLE SCARLET—Sweet Scented. Pkt. 10c.

Petunia

These tender perennials blooming the first year and growing about one and one-half feet high, are unsurpassed for massing in beds. They are also used along walks and driveways and are often grown in window boxes. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and culture will always make them popular. They endure drought exceptionally well. The seed may be sown outside in well prepared ground early in May; to facilitate sowing the seed may be mixed with sand or dry sod; scatter the mixture and just press in the ground. Thin the seedlings to 8 to 12 inches apart. It is an advantage to sow the seed, which is very fine and costly, early in boxes in the house or hotbed for window boxes, baskets, also for bedding out.

NO. 319. DOUBLE PETUNIA—FANCY FRINGED—An excellent, carefully hand-pollinated strain yielding a large percentage of plants having double, finely fringed flowers. A splendid variety of colors and many beautiful combinations. Seed very costly. Pkt. 50c; 2 pkts. 90c.

NO. 320. BURPEE'S DEFIANCE—This strain of Petunias has a reputation for enormous size and range of colors. The colors are indescribably rich and varied, including many fine self colors and a good assortment of mottled, striped, blotched, and veined flowers. Pkt. 25c.

NO. 321. BALCONY PETUNIA—For window or porch boxes, dry banks, terraces, or among rockwork, the Balcony Petunias supply an unsurpassed floral effect until frost. Flowers measure nearly 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

NO. 322. ROSY MORN—Compact in habit of plant but producing throughout the summer an abundance of clear rosy pink flowers with white throat. An excellent sort for borders, edges or porch boxes. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c.

NO. 323. HYBRIDA MIXED—A fine mixture of all bedding varieties and many others belonging to this class. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 325. Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost. Use well pulverized soil, preferably sandy loam. Make the rows one foot to fifteen inches apart and cover the seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin six to eight inches apart. The compact, bushy plants are beautiful for borders. They grow 15 inches tall. The closely formed flower-heads with their long stems will make fine cut-flowers.

NO. 325. FINE MIXED—Is composed of the finest and most distinct varieties and will give a greatly varied assortment of brilliant colors. The trusses are large, well rounded, and closely formed, and the individual florets are of the largest size.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

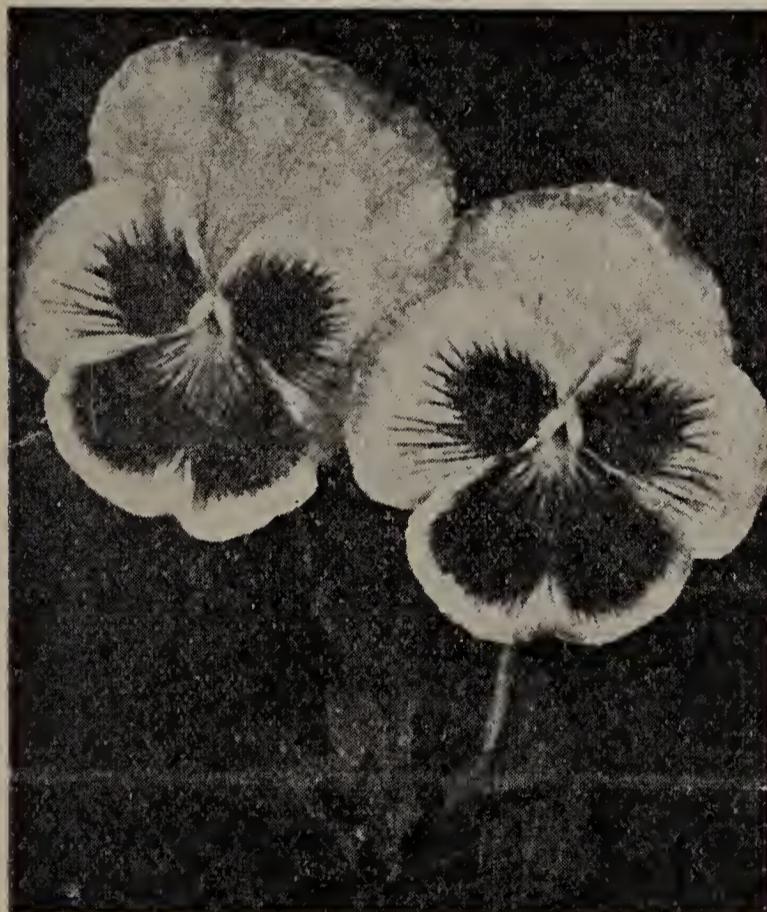
Pansies

These well known hardy perennials are usually grown as annuals or biennials. They are not hard to cultivate and bloom profusely for many months.

Seed may be sown indoors very early in spring, or a little later in the open ground, and transplanted when an inch high. Such plants will commence to bloom in June. If sown in July, the plants will bloom in the fall, or if sown in September, the following spring. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seeds covered one-eighth to one-fourth inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. The largest and best flowers are produced by young plants which have been grown rather slowly in a partially shaded situation, and in very rich soil; coolness and moisture are necessary. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous. Grown indoors, pansies make a good winter blooming pot plant.

NO. 327. GIANT TRIMARDEAU MIXED—A complete mixture of all the giant flowering varieties. Flowers of richest and most varied shades. Plants very hardy and vigorous.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.



Giant Trimardeau Pansies

Portulaca

(Sun Plant or Moss Rose)

A very beautiful hardy annual, unsurpassed in brilliancy. The plants are low-growing and creep along the ground. They thrive well in almost any location and can withstand the hottest summer weather. The finest flowers are produced the latter part of August and in September, when there are heavy dews at night. Sow seed outdoors, after weather is warm and settled, where the plants are to stand in rows one foot apart. They should have a sunny situation. Well pulverized soil should be used but it does not need to be rich. Cover seed about one-eighth inch deep. Thin to two inches apart. For massed beds seed can be sown broadcast, the soil sifted on and the whole bed carefully pressed with a board. Height about nine inches.

NO. 329. DOUBLE MIXED—Is unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 330. Periwinkle—Vinca

These are very bright annuals with dark glossy green leaves and large showy rose-colored phlox-like flowers. The compact plants grow 12 inches tall. Excellent for beds, borders and window boxes. Blooms during summer and fall. Sow seed thinly after the ground is warm and thin to stand 6 inches in the row. Early growth is rather slow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

Poppies

These most beautiful hardy annuals and perennials are of easy and quick growth. Their gorgeous flowers are borne throughout the summer.

As early in spring as ground can be worked sow the seed, which is quite small, where the flowers are to bloom as the annual varieties do not bear transplanting. Pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, should be used. Make rows fifteen inches apart and cover seed one-fourth inch deep. When two inches high, thin from six inches to one foot.

NO. 332. CALIFORNIA POPPY—ESCHSCHOLTZIA—A hardy annual one foot high. Valuable for growing in flower beds or borders, also for cut flowers. Very prolific bloomers, if kept picked. Sow where plants are to bloom.

NO. 333. EXTRA GOLDEN—True California Poppy. Rich orange, single large flowers.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

NO. 334. SHIRLEY, DOUBLE HYBRIDS—These beautiful new hardy annuals produce large double and semi-double flowers in a wonderful range of colors. They are remarkable for their many delicate shades. About 20 inches high.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

NO. 335. DOUBLE PEONY-FLOWERED, MIXED—Large double flowers of all colors, borne most profusely. They are hardy annuals and closely resemble a small Peony. About 2 ft. high

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

NO. 336. ICELAND POPPIES—While these are hardy perennial, they flower the first year from seeds, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful neat habit, with bright green fernlike foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks from 12 to 18 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion; most useful for cutting, for which purpose pick when in bud, and, if the seed pods are picked off, continue to flower the entire season. They remain evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring. Mixed colors in shades of yellow, white and orange scarlet; Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

NO. 337. ORIENTAL POPPIES—These hardy perennials should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. Sow seeds where plants are to bloom. It is well to mark the places where they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

The scarlet blooms are carried on long heavy stems about 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Scabiosa or Mourning Bride

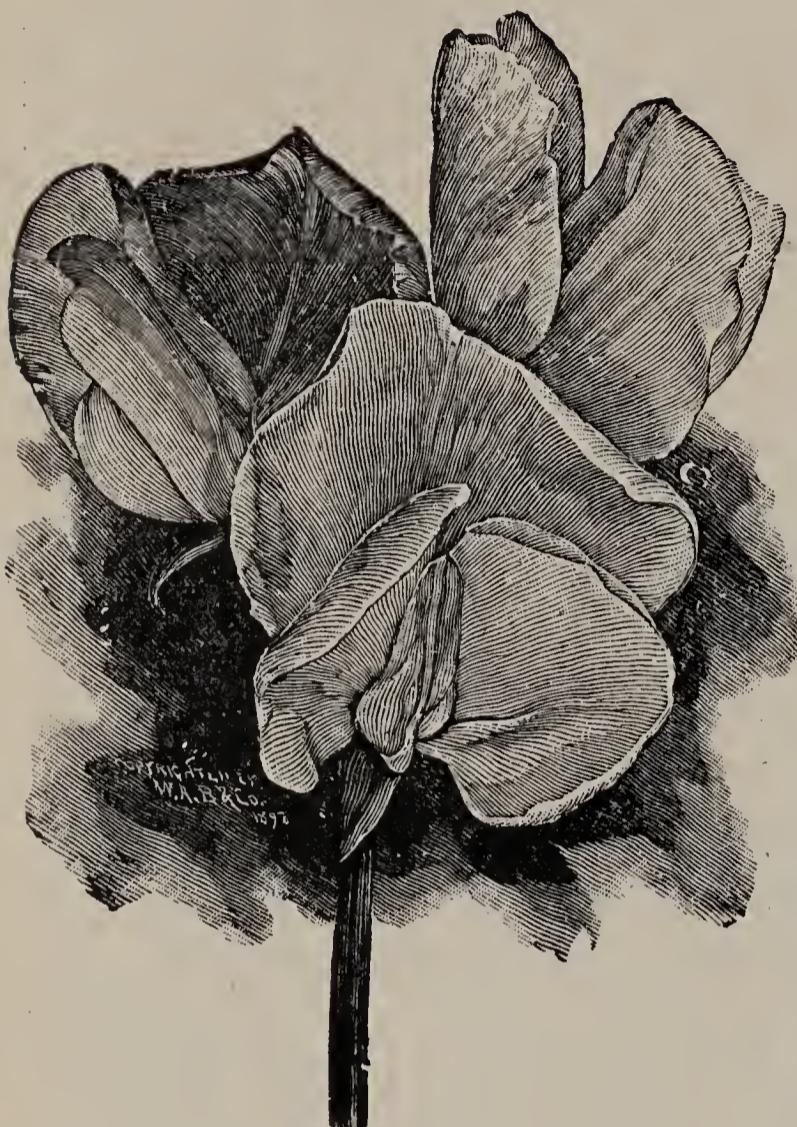
This hardy annual is an old fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored, fragrant blossoms on long slender stems nearly 2 feet in length, make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; florets double, surrounding a thimble-shaped cone, resembling a pin cushion. Seed may be sown as soon as ground can be worked; for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant 18 inches apart.

NO. 339. LARGE FLOWERED DOUBLE MIXED—A complete mixture of all the finest colors.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Sweet Peas



Sweet Peas should have a place in every garden. Their long blooming season extends from early summer until very hot dry weather and no other climber equals it for cutting either for use in bouquets or for table decoration.

CULTURE — Early in spring make a trench three to four inches deep in rich, mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, covering at first only one inch deep. Sweet Peas are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils composed largely of clay, put about one inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are two inches high, cultivate and as they grow gradually fill up the trench. When the plants are about five inches high it is desirable to furnish some support for the vines to run upon, preferably a wire netting firmly supported by stakes to prevent sagging, but strings or brush are often used with satisfactory results.

Early planting, thorough cultivation and plenty of fertilizer are necessary for best results. Roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water should be applied thoroughly once or twice a week in dry weather, early in the morning or late evening.

Fall planting, usually after October 15th, has proven very successful in this section and often insures better growth and earlier blooming. Planting is the same as in spring except that the seed should be firmly covered with soil which should be somewhat ridged above the rows to improve drainage. In freezing weather the rows should be covered with a mulch of litter or manure which should gradually be removed upon the approach of warm weather.

The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

One ounce will plant a single row of 25 feet. **NO. 341. SPENCERS OR ORCHID FLOWERED, MIXED**—This mixture contains the cream of the finest named Spencers, which are the largest sweet peas grown.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

No. 343. Scarlet Sage or Salvia

The well-known Scarlet Sage is a handsome flowering, tender perennial of branching, bush-like growth. To have Salvia in bloom early in summer, the seed should be sown in March, in boxes of light rich soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; placed in a warm, sunny window, and when the young plants are well started, they should be set in pots and kept growing rapidly until the nights are warm. Then they should be planted 3 feet apart in the flower-bed.

NO. 343. SPLENDENS (Large Flowering Scarlet Sage).—This is by far the largest-flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Well-grown plants measure 4 feet across and 3 to 4 feet high.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Salpiglossis or Velvet Flower

These Petunia-like flowers are easily grown and make very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long graceful stems. The flowers of purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black are beautifully veined or pencilled. They are produced abundantly during the entire summer, and are certainly worthy of more general cultivation than they have heretofore had. As they lend themselves readily to artistic arrangement they are very desirable for cut flowers.

For early blooming seed may be started indoors as early as the middle of March and the young plants set out in the garden one foot apart, or seed may be sown outdoors after settled warm weather. Blooms from August to October. Half hardy annual; about two feet high.

NO. 345. LARGE FLOWERING MIXED — Flowers of many beautiful shades, finely veined or pencilled. A choice mixture of large flowering varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Stocks or Gilliflower

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Sow outdoors early in spring, using well fertilized carefully pulverized soil and cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. Make the rows fifteen inches apart; thin to six inches apart. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant when the ground is warm.

NO. 347. TEN WEEKS MIXED—A large flowering, double, early blooming variety of many fine color shades, borne profusely on strong, stocky spikes. Height 15 to 18 ins. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

NO. 348. CUT AND COME AGAIN—Beautiful mixture of double flowers borne on fine strong stems. Particularly fine for cutting. Grows 18 inches tall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 350. Straw Flower or Everlasting

Large full, double daisy-like flower heads with prominent center, produced in various shades on stems of good length. They make a fine effect in beds and borders and as cut flowers, and also desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose the flowers should be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in spring; cover with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch fine soil; thin to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual; two to two and one-half feet high.

NO. 350. CHOICE MIXED—Contains all the brightest colors properly blended.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

FANCY SELECTED FLOWER SEED—Continued

Snapdragons

Antirrhinums or Snapdragons are undoubtedly one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. For blooms the first season outdoors, sow seed very early under glass and transplant to open border as soon as the ground is warm and dry, in rich loamy soil in a sunny situation, setting one foot apart each way and giving them plenty of water. Cover plants with a mulch on approach of cold weather. Seed may be sown in the open from May to September; cover thinly with fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin to twelve inches apart. Fall grown plants may be transplanted into pots and flowered in the house. Snapdragons are hardy annuals or biennials which bloom the first year, and so they are treated like annuals and sown every year.

NO. 352. HALF DWARF MIXED—A complete mixture of the tallest of this variety growing about 15 inches high. Covered with magnificent spikes in brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Sunflowers

Hardy annuals, which grow readily in almost any soil but do best on unshaded land well supplied with moisture. Sow seed outdoors in spring after danger of frost is over, in rows two to three feet apart and cover about one-half inch deep. When the young plants are about four inches high, thin to 2 feet apart.

NO. 354. DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED—A wonderful Sunflower with fully double blooms like a giant Chrysanthemum 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The heads are made up of thousands of small fringed petals, forming a broad thick flower. The plants grow nearly 7 feet tall and are covered with the mammoth blooms. The color is a bright golden yellow.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

NO. 355. MINIATURE—Covered with hundreds of small double flowers; of brightest yellow, of pyramidal growth, with bright neat foliage. Grows 3 feet tall. The flowers are fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

NO. 356. LARGE RUSSIAN—This has very large single heads borne at the top of the single unbranched stalk often 10 ft. tall. Used extensively for feeding poultry and is an excellent egg producer. Sow seed as soon as ground is fit for planting corn, in rows three to four feet apart and at least two feet apart in row. Cultivate the same as corn. This variety will yield 1000 pounds or more of seed per acre. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 36 inches apart.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.

TITHONIA—MEXICAN SUNFLOWER—SPECIOSA—Stately plants growing about 10 ft. tall, carrying a great quantity of brilliant orange-scarlet blooms, 3 to 4 in. across. Splendid for the background and for cutting. Blooms profusely during the late summer and fall. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

Sweet William

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial growing about 1½ ft. high and producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson and maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. Seed may be sown outdoors any time from very early in the spring until the early fall, preferably in rich, mellow soil, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed with one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When two inches high, thin to six inches apart. There are usually no flowers until the second season, but if seed is started very early under glass and transplanted, blooms may be had late in autumn. The old clumps may be divided but it is usually more satisfactory to start vigorous young plants each year.

NO. 358. DOUBLE MIXED—Fine double flowers in a great variety of colors. Excellent for beds or borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Verbena

One of the most popular flowers lending itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. Verbenas usually flower well from seed sown in open ground in May. Germination will be hastened if the seed is soaked in lukewarm water before planting. It is desirable to have the soil well fertilized and carefully pulverized. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep. When the young plants have three or four leaves transplant in rows two feet apart and about twenty-four inches apart in the row, choosing preferably a sunny situation. Earlier blooming may be had if plants are started indoors and transplanted in the open ground after danger of killing frost is over. Hardy annual trailer one foot high.

NO. 360. MAMMOTH MIXED—Extra choice mixture of large flowering varieties.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Wallflower

A favorite garden flower producing large spikes of fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches put into pots for winter blooming. Tender perennial growing about 1½ ft. high.

NO. 362. TALL DOUBLE MIXED—The spikes are closely set with double flowers of many shades, including chocolate-brown, orange, purple, crimson, bright red, and many other fine colors.

Pkt. 10c; 1-16 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.

No. 363. Wild Garden Flowers

Under this heading we offer a mixture of the easiest and surest growing flowers that can be sown broadcast or in drills and which, with little care, will produce a bright effect in places that otherwise would be nothing but a collection of unsightly weeds. This mixture will furnish an abundance of flowers for cutting. Sow the seed in well prepared open ground, when danger of cold weather is past, covering lightly with finely pulverized soil firmly pressed down. Keep the weeds out and water occasionally in dry weather.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

Zinnia

Zinnias grow well and bloom freely even under the most adverse circumstances of location and weather, and may be counted upon for a continuous show of blooms from July until frost. Sow the seed early in spring in open ground in good rich soil, in rows one and one-half feet apart, covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When the plants are one to two inches high, thin to six inches apart. Half hardy annual growing two or three feet tall. Start under glass for earlier blooming.

NO. 365. GIANT MAMMOTH MIXED—This magnificent large-flowered type is unsurpassed. The blooms are of immense size when well grown, averaging 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter and often 3 to 4 inches in depth.

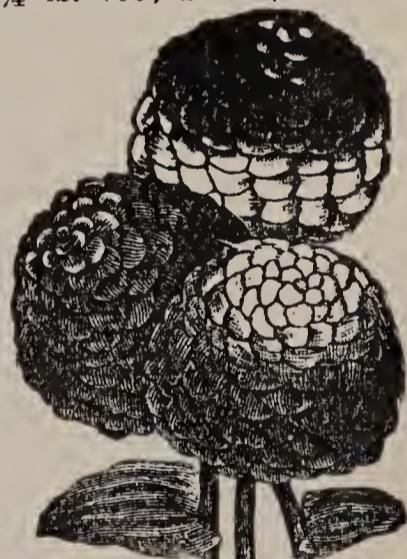
Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

NO. 366. DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—A complete mixture of all the best colors. Flowers are borne on long sturdy stems above the foliage from mid-summer until frost. Flowers of immense size.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILLIPUT, BABY OR POMPON—All colors in mixture. These dainty flowers are very showy and never fail to please.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.



VINES OR CLIMBING FLOWERS

No. 367. Balloon Vine or "Love in a Puff"

A graceful tender annual climber, rapidly growing 6 to 10 feet high. Small white flowers, which eventually turn into a seed pod resembling a balloon and for this reason of great interest to children. Sow the seed outdoors in open ground early in spring. Covering with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine soil. Plant should have some support to run upon.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

No. 368. Black-Eyed Susan or Thunbergia

A half hardy annual and very elegant, slender-growing climber rapidly covering wire trellises and also useful for vases in the garden or house. Grows about 4 ft. high. They are very attractive if grown simply trailing on the ground. The flowers are white, light yellow and deep orange with a black eye. Blooms continuously from June until October. Sow the seed indoors in March or April or out doors in May. Thin out or transplant to twelve inches apart.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

No. 369. Cardinal Climber

A rapid growing annual climber which if planted in a warm, sunny situation, will attain a height of twenty feet in a season. The brilliant scarlet flowers are not large, but are borne in such profusion as to almost cover the vines from top to bottom. They bloom all during summer and fall until frost. The foliage is quite dense and the leaves fringed. Seed is usually sown outdoors early in spring in the row where the plants are to remain. Cover seed one-half inch deep. Germination will be hastened if the soil is warm and kept in moist condition. Thin the young plants six to eight inches apart. If very early blooming is desired, seed should be started indoors.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 370. Clematis-Paniculata

Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown. Sow early in the spring in open ground covering seed, lightly with finely pulverized soil firmly pressed down.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c

No. 371. Cobaea Scandens or Cathedral Bells

A half hardy perennial of rapid growth, attaining a height of 20 feet during the season; valuable for covering trellises, arbors, trunks of trees, etc., will cling to any rough surface. Large bell-shaped blue flowers. In planting, place seeds edgewise and merely cover with light soil; to get early results start the seed indoors in March or April in rather dry soil, or sow out-of-doors in May. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 372. Cypress Vine

One of the most popular vines, with very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful small, star-shaped scarlet flowers. Sow in May, first soaking the seeds in warm water for a few hours; cover seed one-half inch deep. Soil should be warm and kept moist. Tender annual growing 15 feet tall. May be grown in porch or window boxes. Pkt. 10c.

No. 373. Kenilworth Ivy

A well-known trailing tender perennial which will seed itself from year to year and is most useful for covering rock-work or stumps. Small inconspicuous lilac-colored flowers. Sow early in spring in open ground, covering seed lightly with pulverized soil firmly pressed down. It can be sown in boxes or hanging baskets any time of the year. Grows about 4 feet high.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

No. 374. Kudzu Vine

This is a perennial climber which yearly starts new shoots from the crown of the roots. One of the most rapid growing of all climbers, providing a dense screen of large, rich green leaves. The purple flowers are borne in clusters. Well-grown vines attain a height of 40 to 50 feet in a single season. The seed can be started indoors in March or in open ground in May. Protect the roots with straw during severe freezing. Soak seed before planting.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 376. Moon Flower

These beautiful tender annuals grow rapidly and will reach a height of 20 to 30 feet. The foliage is large, dense and luxuriant, affording splendid shade for porches. Plant the seed one inch deep in rich soil in spring when the ground is warm. Soak seed for 12 hours in warm water before planting. The flowers open at sundown.

NO. 376. SKY BLUE—The vines bear thousands of immense blue flowers, many measuring 6 inches across. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c.

Morning Glory

A handsome showy climber of easy culture and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. The flowers are most brilliant in the morning. Hardy annual, growing 15 ft. high. Seed is sown outdoors early in spring in row where plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil should be used and the seed covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

NO. 378. IMPERIAL JAPANESE MIXED—A strong grower with enormous flowers in many soft and delicate shades. Do not sow until the weather is quite warm and the nights are settled. It climbs readily and blooms freely.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

HEAVENLY BLUE. Pkt. 10c.

No. 379. Scarlet Runner

An annual, growing 15 feet high. This bean produces a rapid growing vine; bearing large sprays of bright scarlet flowers. Very ornamental. Sow three inches deep, when all danger of frost is past. Thin to stand 12 to 18 inches apart.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.

No. 381. GOURDS

Interesting and very useful trailing annuals with curiously shaped fruit, commonly known as Ornamental Gourds. The vines are of easy culture and make a rapid growth, so are much used for covering old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is ornamental, and the markings of some of the fruit extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till danger of frost is over, and select light, rich soil and a sunny situation. Leave 2 to 3 plants to a hill and water freely.

NO. 381. MIXED GOURDS—This includes a general mixture of all the different gourds from the small to the large-fruited varieties.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

Castor Oil Beans—*Ricinus*

A half hardy annual growing 12 to 14 feet high and producing ornamental plants with palm-like foliage and showy fruits, giving to the garden magnificent sub-tropical effects; even a single plant forming a pyramid of leaves. Also considered valuable as an aid in driving moles out of the garden. Castor Oil Bean is a gross feeder and does best in rich moist soil.

NO. 383. CHOICE MIXED—Very beautiful and of tall, strong growing habit, in many beautiful colors. They need no support.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 4 oz. 60c.

HARDY ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

All plants are 25c per clump. \$2.50 per dozen. 6 at dozen rate. Not prepaid.

NO. 185. AETHIONEMA—PERSIAN CANDYTUFT

Beautiful shrubby alpines of spreading habit. Soil sandy loam and sunny location. Blooms from May to July. Rose pink flowers. Grows 8 inches.

NO. 186. AJUGA—BUGLE WEED

A useful plant for carpeting the ground, particularly in shady positions. Flowers in May and June. 6 to 8 inches. Bronzy foliage, deep blue flowers.

NO. 187. ALYSSUM—BASKET OF GOLD

Require a well drained soil in a sunny location. *Saxatile Compactum* — An indespensable plant for the rockery growing 1 foot high and producing all summer masses of broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers, with silver foliage.

Spinulosum Roseum—Grows 4 inches, Gray foliage with pink flowers.

NO. 188. ARABIS—ROCK CRESS

Alpina — Needs sun and well drained soil. Blooms early, forming masses of pure white flowers, 6 inches tall.

NO. 189. ARMERIA—SUN PINK or THRIFT

Attractive dwarf plants that will succeed in any soil and bloom all summer. They form evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, from which innumerable flowers appear in dense heads, on stiff wiry stems.

Lancheana—Rosy red blooms 6 inches tall.

Martima—Pale pink blooms 12 inches tall.

NO. 191. CAMPANULA—BELLFLOWERS

Grows in compact tufts not exceeding 8 inches high. Blooms from June to October. Unsurpassed for the rockery.

Carpatica—Clear blue flowers.

Carpatica Alba—Pure white.

NO. 192. CERASTIUM—SNOW IN SUMMER

A low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers in June. Suitable for rockery, sunny spots or for covering graves. Height 6 inches.

NO. 193. ORNAMENTAL GRASS

Festuca Glauca—Blue Fescue—A pretty dwarf tufted grass with distinct blue-grass foliage. Height 6 inches.

NO. 194. HELIANTHEMUM—ROCK OR SUN ROSE

Exceedingly pretty low growing evergreen plants, which are quite hidden by a mass of pale pink to deep rose blooms during May and June. Wonderful for rock garden. Height 8 inches.

NO. 195. HEPATICA—LIVER LEAF

A pretty native spring-flowering plant, adaptable to deep shade and acid soil. Height 6 inches.

Triloba Round lobed leaves, lavender blue flowers.

Acutiloba—Pointed lobes, white flowers.

NO. 196. IBERIS—HARDY CANDYTUFT

Sempervivens — Dwarf plants about 8 inches, with evergreen foliage, and masses of pure white flowers early in the spring.

Gibraltica—About 6 inches, lavender to white blossoms.

NO. 197. IRIS CRISTATA—CRESTED DWARF IRIS

A tiny native species growing from 4 to 6 inches high with delicate, richly marked pale lilac flowers, blooms in May and June.

NO. 198. LYCHNIS—CAMPION

Of the easiest culture, thriving in any soil, and this, in addition to their brightness has brought them into favor with lovers of hardy plants.

Alpina—Spikes of rose pink, 4 inches.

Arkwright—Bright orange scarlet, 8 inches.

NO. 199. NEPETA—GROUND IVY

Mussini—An excellent plant for any position but especially useful in the rock garden. It is of compact habit forming dense tufts about 12 inches high with masses of small light violet blue flowers during summer.

NO. 201. PINKS—DIANTHUS

Require a well drained soil in a sunny location.

Caesius—Forms compact cushions of blue gray foliage and sweetly scented, rose pink flowers in May and June.

Deltoides—(Maiden Pink)—A charming creeping variety with medium sized pink flowers in June.

Deltoides Major Sterne—Bronze foliage, flowers a brilliant rose.

NO. 202. VARIOUS PHLOXES

Amoena—Grows 4 inches high and in spring is a sheet of rich pink flowers.

Divaricata Canadensis—Large fragrant, lavender flowers on stems 10 inches high.

Reptans—Creeping variety with lavender flowers, especially good for part shade.

NO. 203. PHLOX SUBLATA—MOSS PINK

An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which during the flowering season is hidden under masses of blooms. Soil sandy loam and a sunny location Height 4 to 6 inches.

Alba—Pure White.

Lilacina—Light Lilac.

Rosea—Rose pink.

Wilsoni—Clear blue.

NO. 204. PLUMBAGO—LEAD WORT

Larpentae — One of the most desirable rock plant, it is of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high, covered with deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months.

NO. 205. POLEMONIUM—JACOB'S LADDER

Reptans—Succeeds best in a partially shaded position. Deep green finely cut foliage, with spikes of showy deep blue flowers throughout the spring, 8 inches high.

NO. 206. RANUNCULUS

Repens—Trailing Buttercup, Masses of bright golden-yellow double flowers in May and June. 6 inches high.

NO. 207. SEDUM—STONE-CROP

Require a well drained soil in a sunny location.

Acre — (Golden Moss) Foliage green, flowers bright yellow. Height 2 to 3 inches.

Album—Green foliage, white flowers, 2 to 3 inches.

Ewerse—Clumps of coarse foliage, pink flowers, 8 inches.

Glacum—Gray mossy foliage with pink flowers 1 to 2 inches.

Sarmentosum—Light green creeping plant, yellow flowers, 6 inches.

Sieboldi—Round flat leaves bright pink flowers in the fall, 8 inches.

Spurium Coccineum—Bronze foliage, rose flowers in the fall, 6 inches.

NO. 208—SEMPERVIVUM—HEN AND CHICKS

Evergreen plants for the rockery, require well drained sandy loam.

Arenarium—Very small rosette, spreads rapidly.

Tectorum—Broad rosette, reddish brown tips.

NO. 209. VERONICA—SPEEDWELL

Require a well drained soil in a sunny location.

Incana—Bright silvery foliage, spikes of blue flowers in May and June. 1 foot.

Repens—A useful rock or carpeting plant, with light blue flowers in May. 1 to 2 inches.

Rupestris—Thickly matted deep green foliage hidden in spring under a cloud of bright blue flowers. 3 to 4 inches.

Toucicum—Has dense growth, with blue flowers in spring. 8 to 12 inches.

NO. 210. VIOLAS or TUFTED PANSIES

Very popular bedding plants. While the flowers are not as large as Pansies, they continue in bloom throughout the entire season. Especially desirable for mass effect.

Mixed colors 50c doz.

DAHLIA AND OTHER BULBS

Dahlias require plenty of room and thorough cultivation. Plant bulbs 4 inches deep, mixing 1 lb. of bone meal or 2 level tablespoonfuls of Vigoro in the hole in which the root is to be planted and mix thoroughly with the soil. Water regularly at least once a week in dry weather. Plant after danger of frost is past and as late as the first of June.

Dahlias

AVALON (Decorative)—Canary yellow. Very floriferous, and a wonderful cut flower. Price 25c, 3 for 65c postpaid.

JERSEY'S BEAUTY (Decorative)—Large perfectly formed flowers of a clear erosine pink, held upright on long wiry stem over a well branched bushy plant. Price 35c, 3 for 65c postpaid.

JERSEY'S BEACON (Decorative) — Oriental Red, slightly paler on the reverse, giving a tow-toned effect. Gorgeous flower on excellent stem. Price 35c, 3 for 65c postpaid.

WHITE SWAN (Decorative)—One of the best pure whites, strong grower and a free bloomer. Price 35c, 3 for 65c postpaid.

MRS. I. DeVER WARNER (Decorative)—This is still the favorite orchid lavender variety. This should be in every dahlia garden. Price 35c, 3 for 65c postpaid.

KENTUCKY (Decorative) — Brilliant salmon pink, sport of Jersey's Beauty. Price 35c, 3 for 90c postpaid.

BLUE JERSEY (Decorative) — Lately grown very extensively for cut-flowers. "A KNOCK-OUT."

50c each, 3 for \$1.25 postpaid.

YORK AND LANCASTER (Decorative)—Bright red with white petal tips. This is our choice of the finest of the newer combination white and red varieties. It never fails to attract attention wherever grown or shown. We recommend it for both garden and cut flower use.

POMPON—LILLIPUTIAN DAHLIAS — The newest "craze" in Dahlias. Miniature form of Ball or Show type. Small, round flowers, less than 2 inches across, borne in greatest profusion, especially fine for cut-flowers and garden decoration. Dwarf, compact, branching plants. Very desirable and make the grandest cut-flowers of all.

INDIAN CHIEF—2 in Wine red with white tips.

LAVENDAR GEM—2 in. Clear lavendar.

ROODHOUTH—1 3/4 in. Crimson red.

SNOWCLAD—2 in. Pure white.

STOLZ VON BERLIN—Clear pink.

Price 25c each, 3 for 65c postpaid.



White Killarney



Red Radiance

Roses

Two year old field grown hardy ever-blooming Roses. The loveliest of all Roses are the Hybrid Tea, and they are perfectly adapted for growing out of doors in our Southern climate. They bloom in the early spring and continue until frost.

EVERBLOOMING BUSH ROSES—
Price 50c each, postpaid 60c each.

RED RADIANCE—Beautiful Red.

PINK RADIANCE—Pink, fine buds.

MRS. DUPONT—Yellow.

ETOILE de HOLLAND—Brilliant red.

K. A. VICTORIA—White very large.

LUXEMBOURG—Orange yellow.

LOS ANGELES—Flame pink, Coral Gold

MRS. CHAS. BELL—Salmon, Pink, Sport of Radiance.

PINK KILLARNEY — Rich Pink, free bloomer.

WHITE KILLARNEY — Pure White double.

PRESIDENT HOOVER — Yellow, Pink and flame tints.



Pruned and Planted at, Right Depth

New Patented Roses

NEW PATENTED ROSES—Hardy ever-blooming Bush:

Nigrette—Patent No. 87 Black Rose of Shangerhouse, \$2.00.

Token—Patent No. 95 Glowing Orange, \$1.50.

Better Times—Patent No. 23 Brilliant Cerise, \$1.50.

Countess Vandal—Patent No. 38 combination of Pink, copper, gold, salmon, \$1.00

Alezane—Patent No. 116, red and gold, \$1.50.

Mary Hart—Patent No. 8, red sport of Talisman, \$1.00.

Alfred E. Smith—Patent No. 62, beautiful pink, \$1.25.

PATENTED EVERBLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES:

Golden Climber—Patent No. 128, yellow, \$1.50

Blaze—Patent No. 10, red, \$1.50.

Princess Van Orange—Patent No. 106, red polyantha trusses, \$1.25.

SELECT HARDY CLIMBING ROSES—

Paul's Scarlet, red 50c.

American Beauty, red, 50c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

Gladioli

Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers, giving gorgeous effects in mixed beds, massed in large clumps and when planted in clusters among shrubs. For a succession, plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 2 to 3 inches deep.

Mix sheep manure or Vigoro with the dirt in each hill when planting.

NO. 231. ALICE TIPLADY—A splendid variety of the primulius type. The flowers are large. Color a beautiful orange saffron. A very popular cut flower.

MINUET—A clear light pinkish lavender considered by many the best in this color.

NO. 235. MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. In color a lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. A color combination rivaling many of the finest Orchids in its richness.

NO. 236. PEACE—Pure white and pale lilac feathering on lower petals. Tall, well formed spikes and one of the very finest.

NO. 237. MR. W. H. PHIPPS—La France pink, overlaid with salmon rose lighter towards the center; lower petals striped and speckled with ruby. Enormous flowers on gigantic stems. A fine exhibition variety.

NO. 238. VIRGINIA or SCARLET PRINCEPS—A beautiful soft raspberry red, begonia red in the throat. Makes a gorgeous display.

BETTY NUTHALL—Vivid salmon-orange shading to yellow at the throat and having a carmine margin. Tall spike bearing about twenty or more buds with many open together. A very showy variety.

NO. 241. HARADA—Lavender, glistening and clear with deeper markings in throat. Blooms immense size on tall straight spikes, massive and attractive.

GOLDEN DREAM—Extremely tall yellow and one of the best available in this shade.

NO. 243. DR. F. E. BENNETT—Peach red, overlaid with flame scarlet; throat speckled ruby and creamy white.

NO. 244. MRS. LEON DOUGLAS—Very robust and strong grower with wide leaves and tall, heavy spike and flowers. Color light rose with flakes and specks of red and scarlet with light yellow tints on lower petals.

NO. 245. GIANT NYMPH—Light rose pink, with creamy yellow throat; very large, wide-open flowers, well arranged on long stems.

Postpaid, 5c; 50c doz; \$3.50 per hundred.

BLEEDING HEART—A beautiful garden plant of graceful habit, 2 to 3 feet high. The foliage is of a highly ornamental, fernlike appearance, over which hang the drooping spikes of pink, heart-shaped flowers. Blooms outdoors in May and June, and in the Fall can be lifted and potted for Winter and Spring bloom indoors.

Postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

Selected Cannas

One of the best of all summering flower plants both for flowers and foliage for use in borders or beds. The flower spikes are of enormous size and most brilliant colors which continue to bloom from early summer until cut by frost. Plant in April and May when frost is out of the ground, deeply about 1½ feet apart and fertilize with Vigoro or Sheep Manure.

NO. 247. FLORENCE VAUGHAN—A very popular variety with all Canna lovers. It is a sturdy robust grower, 4½ feet tall. The flowers are of immense size and showy color. The blooms are rich yellow, attractively marked with bright crimson. The foliage is green.

NO. 248. KING HUMBERT—This enormous flowering Canna is of a bright orange scarlet with bright red markings. It grows from 4 to 5 feet tall and has very large leaves, which are of a rich coppery bronze. This is a robust grower, succeeding almost anywhere and is the most popular of all bronze leaf Cannas.

NO. 249. VENUS—A gay Rosy Pink, with well defined border of creamy yellow. Foliage is green.

NO. 250. STATUE OF LIBERTY—A very tall growing canna, height about 7 feet. The orchid type, blazing, flame-red flowers are immense. The foliage is of a rich, luxuriant bronzy shade. The leaves are larger than any other canna.

Postpaid, each 15c; 3 for 40c; ½ doz. 70c; doz. \$1.25.

Tuberose Bulbs

This is one of the most fragrant flowers in cultivation and has a wide range of uses. It will make a good pot plant, can be bedded for cut flowers, or will make an ideal border plant. They are easy to grow and very popular with both florists and home gardeners. Plant outdoors in spring when ground is warm.

NO. 251. DOUBLE DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL—This is the most popular variety. The flower spikes are about three feet tall and fully covered with fragrant double blossoms.

Postpaid, ½ doz. 30c; doz. 50c.

No. 252. Caladium Esculentum

(Elephant's Ear)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for beds, borders, or for planting out upon the lawn; they are used extensively in public parks where their decorative value is greatly appreciated. To obtain the best results should be planted where they will obtain plenty of water and an abundance of rich compost. When full size they stand six to ten feet high, and bear immense light green leaves, three to four feet long by two and one half wide. Plant when ground becomes warm, covering 3 inches deep.

First size Bulbs—11-13 inches in circumference. Postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.00 doz.

No. 253. Hardy Chrysanthemums

These are universally popular for outdoor bedding in the spring. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, and, require only a slight covering of leaves or litter during the winter.

Pink, White, Red, Yellow. Postpaid, 40c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.00 per doz.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Please write for prices in larger quantities than quoted below, stating quantity wanted.

NO. 466. ANTROL—A complete control system for combating ants. Garden set containing 4 jars and 4 oz. bottle syrup 75c.

Postpaid, extra 4 oz. bottle syrup 35c; pint bottle 85c; jars 10c each.

NO. 467. ARSENATE OF LEAD—A standard spray for use against "chewing" insects. Use 1 to 1½ pounds to 50 gallons water or 1 level tablespoonful to 1 gallon. Also used with Dry Lime Sulphur. Arsenate of Lead is used on Lawns to control beetles and earthworms and to discourage the growth of crab grass, chickweed and other obnoxious weeds. 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead mixed with ½ bushel dry sand or 20 pounds tobacco dust will treat 600 square feet of turf.

By mail—Postpaid 35c pound; 3 pounds 65c. Not postpaid, 1 pound, 25c; 3 pounds, 50c.

NO. 468. "BLACK LEAF 40"—Destroys "sucking" insects such as Aphis (Plant Lice), Thrips, Leaf Hoppers. Contain 40% of nicotine. One ounce bottle makes about 6 gallons; ½ lb. bottle makes from 40 to 150 gallons. 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon of water. It has been discovered to be a very efficient control for Poultry Lice. Write for folder. Postpaid, 1 oz. 35c; 5 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2 lbs. \$3.25; 5 lbs. \$5.85; 10 lbs. \$9.85.

NO. 469. BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard fungicide indispensable in the control of black rot of grapes and the blight of potatoes; also for apple-scab, bitter-rot, cedar rust, leaf spot and mildew. Use 6 to 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water or 6 to 8 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

Postpaid, 35c pound; 4 pounds 90c. Not prepaid 25c pound 4 pounds 65c.

NO. 470. CALCIUM ARSENATE—Used as dust for Bean Beetle and Potato Bugs. Mix 1 lb. Calcium Arsenate with 9 lbs. Hydrated Lime. Apply 15 to 20 lbs. of mixture per acre. Lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 45c. Postpaid lb. 30c; 4 lbs. 70c.

NO. 471. COPPER SULPHATE—(Blue Stone or Vitriol) — Used in making Bordeaux Mixture in combination with hydrated lime. For smut in grain, 1 lb. Copper Sulphate to 20 gals. water, and use as quickly as possible. As a poultry laxative, use 1 oz. to 10 gals. water.

Postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

NO. 472. PARIS GREEN—Applied as a powder it should be mixed with plaster or flour, 100 parts to 1 part of Paris Green; in solution mix 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water. ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 45c.

NO. 473. DRY LIME SULPHUR—For control of all scales, San Jose, Oyster Shell, etc., when trees are in a dormant state, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons of water.

For control of Apple and Pear Scab, use 3 to 4 lbs. Dry Lime Sulphur and 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. of water.

For summer spray to make a combined Insecticide and Fungicide, use 2½ to 3 lbs. Dry Lime Sulphur and 1 to 1½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water.

Postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.35; Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

NO. 474. DOWCO—A powdered combination of Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead, thus forming a remedy for both fungus diseases and "chewing" insects on flowers, vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, melons, berries, grapes, etc. Fine for roses, etc., except against Aphis, Thrips and Leaf Hoppers, for which add "Black Leaf 40" to Dowco. Also an effective summer spray for all fruit trees except peach and Japanese plum.

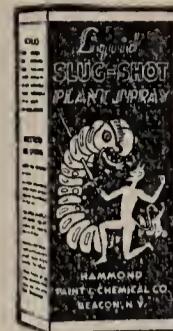
Use 1 lb. with 6 to 8 gals. water or 6 to 8 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

Postpaid 40c pound, 4 pounds \$1.25.

Not prepaid 30c lb., 4 pounds \$1.00.

NO. 485. VERMINGO—Insecticide and Disinfectant. It kills by contact bed bugs, roaches, fleas, moths, lice, ants, etc. Use freely in house as disinfectant. Postpaid pint 65c; qt. \$1.05; gal. \$2.75. Not prepaid pt. 50c; qt. 85c; gal. \$2.50

NO. 486. WEED KILLER—Destroys Poison Ivy, Weeds and Grass anywhere that vegetation is not wanted. To be diluted at the rate of 1 quart to 8 to 10 gallons water. Quart 75c.



LIQUID SLUG SHOT—Kills all insects, controls fungus diseases in one application. Rotenone-pyrethrum and non-poisonous fungicide combined. Safe, easy to use and economical.

Postpaid 1 oz. 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.00; 16 ozs. \$2.25; qt. \$4.25; ½ gal. \$8.00; gal. \$15.00; 5 gals. \$65.00.

NO. 475. NICOTINE PYROX—A combined insecticide, fungicide and aphicide—Controls chewing bugs, aphis and many blights and plant diseases of vegetables, flowers, small fruits and shrubs. A two-oz. pkg. makes 2 gallons.

Postpaid, 60c pound. Not prepaid 50c pound.

NO. 476. FISH OIL SOAP—(Formerly Called Whale Oil Soap)—Used for combating many insects infesting trees, vines and plants. For indoor plants, 1 lb. to 8 gals. water. For outdoor plants, 1 lb. to 4 gals. water. Kerosene Emulsion can be made from fish oil soap by adding kerosene in the proper proportion.

Postpaid, 1 lb. can 40c; 6 cans \$1.75.

Not prepaid 1 lb. can 30c; 6 cans \$1.50.

NO. 477. SCALECIDE—For San Jose Scale A high grade miscible oil spray, mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. For San Jose scale it is even more effective than lime sulphur, and also kills aphis and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae.

Postpaid, quart 80c; 1 gal. \$1.85.

Not prepaid, quart, 65c; Gallon, \$1.55.

NO. 478. MAGNESIUM ARSENATE—Used for controlling the Bean Beetle pest and will not burn the tender bean foliage. 2 lbs. makes 100 gals. solution, sufficient to spray one acre. 2 to 3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. 1 lb.

Postpaid 12 oz. pkg. 35c; 2 lb. pkg. 80c.

Not prepaid 12 oz. pkg. 25c; 2 lb. pkg. 60c.

FORMACIDE—A disinfectant for the control of seeds, plants, and soil diseases. Increases seed germination, prevents damping off, controls Brown Spot on Lawns. Ideal material for vegetables. Controls smut on Barley and Wheat. Use three ounces to every bushel of grain. Increases Potato yield. Use as a dust four ounces to one bushel potatoes.

½ lb. can 45c. Postpaid 55c; 1 lb. can 75c; postpaid 85c.

NO. 481. SLUG SHOT DUST—A fine, non-poisonous powder, easily distributed by duster or bellows. Thoroughly reliable in killing bean beetles, worms, bugs, fungi, etc., on roses and vegetables.

Postpaid lb. 35c; 5 lbs. 1.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

NO. 482. 90-10 DUSTING SULPHUR—A poison combination consisting of 90% Sulphur and 10% Arsenate of Lead. Splendid for dusting Roses and all plants against Mildew and chewing insects. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 65c.

COPPER SOLUTION—The original ammoniated copper so highly recommended by Dept. of Agriculture as the most effective preventative for mildew, black spot, rust, etc., on roses and other plants. Highly concentrated — stands dilution 80 to 1. Invisible on foliage or blooms. ½ pt. 50c; pt. 85c; qt. \$1.50; gal. \$4.60; 5 gals. \$20.00.



NAPTOSIDE—Insecticide-fumigant. Especially good for control of gladiolus thrip. Fumigate bulbs with Naptoside and apply Naptoside between rows, during growing season. Used for greenhouse fumigation. Postpaid 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

PARA DICHLOROBENZINE — Insecticide for Peach Tree Borer. In May or during September and October use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to each tree, depending on size.

Price, 1 lb. can 50c.
Postpaid lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

CYANOGAS—Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness.

CYANOGAS A DUST—Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can 45c; 1 lb. can 75c; 5 lb. can \$3.00.

CYNANOGAS G FUMIGANT—For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphis, moths, weevil, rats and mice. 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25-lb. tin \$10.00; 100-lb. drum \$30.00.

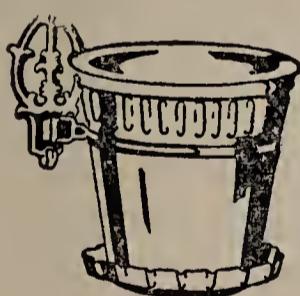
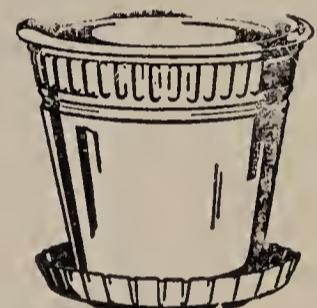


Metal Flower Boxes and Stands

HANGING POT. Graceful Hanging Pots add color and interest to sun porches and bay windows. The attached saucer prevents dripping of water on the floor, and air circulation prevents souring of the earth. The brass chains are securely attached. Obtainable in two sizes, 6 in. 40c; postpaid 50c. 9 in. pot 75c; postpaid 85c.

FLOWER POTS WITH SAUCERS.—Anyone can get remarkable results in growing potted plants if these scientifically designed pots are used. The air circulates through the saucer. The metal construction prevents the evaporation of the moisture through the container walls, while an old fashioned clay pot, being porous, dries out the earth rapidly in a dry warm room.

5-inch Pot not postpaid 20c; postpaid 25c.
6-inch Pot, not postpaid 25c; postpaid 35c.
8-inch Pot not postpaid 40c; postpaid 50c.
9-inch Pot. (Special), not postpaid 50c; postpaid 60c.
10-inch Pot, not postpaid 60c; postpaid 70c.
12-inch Pot, not postpaid 85c; postpaid 95c.



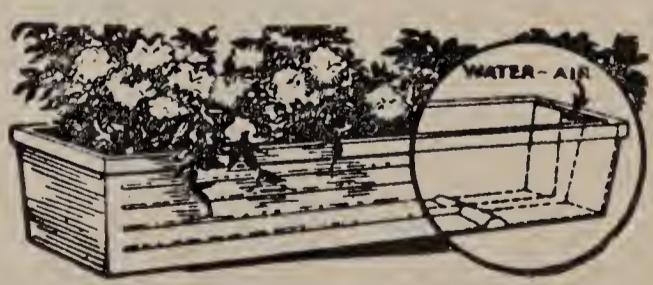
WINDOW POT. These attractive new Window Pots with the decorative bracket holder, providing for the pot to be moved right or left, lend a cheerful note to interiors. To be screwed on window frame or post. The attached saucer holds the water and provides air circulation thereby preventing souring.

WINDOW POT COMPLETE—6-inch Pot, not postpaid 75c; postpaid 85c.

Any of the above furnished in colors of Grass Green, Black, Orange, Chinese Red.

These **FLOWER BOXES** are made of coppered steel, coated with lead, which will not rust or deteriorate like galvanized iron. They have a patented self irrigating and air-circulating system. Finished Green. All sizes are 6 inches deep and 7 inches wide.

	Postpaid	Not Postpaid
20 Inch Length.....	\$1.20	\$1.00
26 Inch Length.....	1.50	1.25
32 Inch Length.....	1.75	1.50
38 Inch Length.....	2.25	2.00
44 Inch Length.....	2.75	2.50



Flower Box Stands



These stands for flower boxes are very strong and attractive in design. Finished in Green.

26 inches long, 24 inches high, not prepaid \$2.00; postpaid \$2.25.
32 inches long, 24 inches high, not prepaid \$2.25; postpaid \$2.50.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS



Hudson Climax

Galvanized tank with Nu-Eez funnel top, 4 gallon capacity brass pump, 19 inch brass extension rod, 24 inch discharge hose, brass adjustable nozzle.

No. 135 GF. Not prepaid \$3.50; postpaid \$3.85.



Hudson Junior

Compressed air sprayer holds 2½ gallons. Galvanized Tank, Brass pump, 24 inch discharge hose, 18 inch brass extension rod and brass adjustable nozzle.

No. 140-G Galvanized not prepaid \$4.60; postpaid \$4.95.



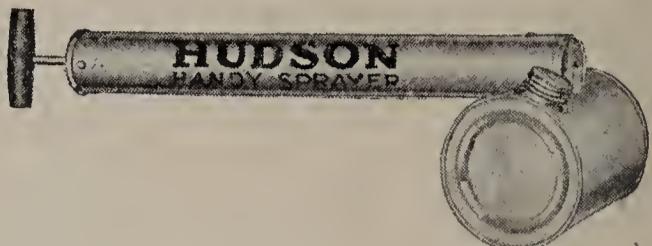
Hudson Sterling or Economy

Brass or Galvanized, tank holds 4 gallons, brass pump, 24 inch discharge hose, 18 inch brass extension rod with adjustable brass nozzle.

No. 125 G. F. Galvanized. Not prepaid \$5.35; postpaid \$5.50.

No. 125 BF Brass. Not prepaid \$8.00; postpaid \$8.35.

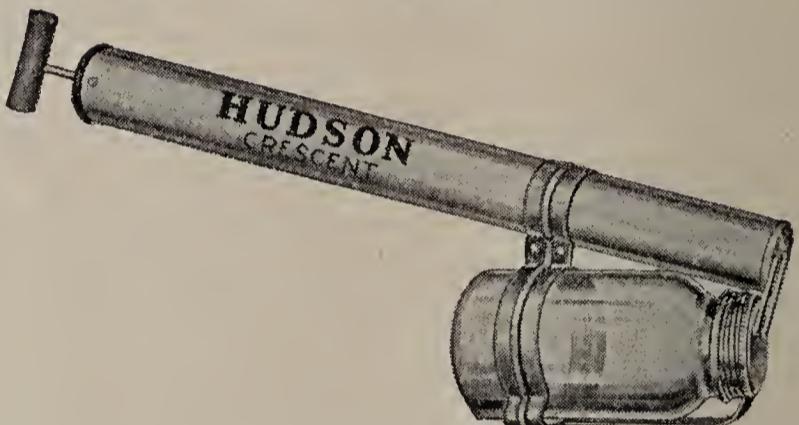
No. 504. Hudson Handy



Another popular pattern for the yard, garden, poultry house, etc. Carefully made of good material, thoroughly tested. Pump is heavy tin, 1½ in. diameter, 14 in. long. Tank is heavy tin, lock seamed and thoroughly leak proof.

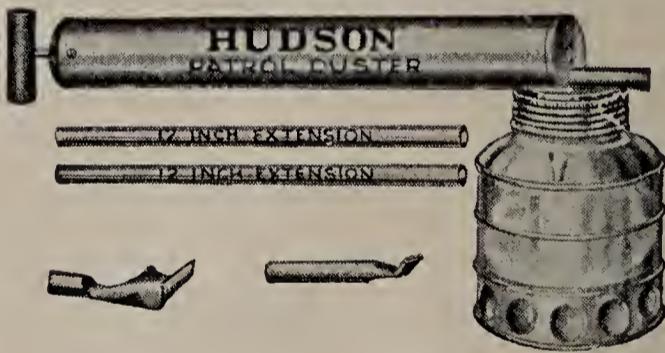
No. 440 Handy, prepaid 1 quart 45c; not prepaid 35c.

No. 505. Hudson Crescent



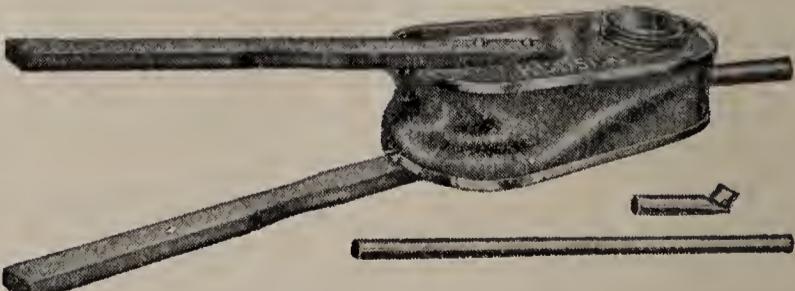
A popular pattern for the garden, the yard, etc. Uses standard mason quart jar. Separate jar can be used with each solution avoiding necessity of emptying or cleaning. Pump is heavy tin, 1½x15 in. Long beaded metal ring holds jar securely in place. Weight 2 lbs.

No. 430. Crescent, 1 qt. prepaid 70c; not prepaid 60c.



PATROL DUSTER—Handles any powdered insecticide. Has two 12 in. extension tubes, two nozzles for all classes of work.

No. 612. Not prepaid \$1.25; postpaid \$1.35.



No. 600. Bellows

An old favorite greatly improved. Bellows finest grain, long wearing leather. Top and bottom panels heavily tinned sheet steel. Fitted with large 4 inch opening—so easy to fill. Carefully shaped varnished hardwood handles bolted securely to top and bottom panels. 12 inch extension tube and adjustable fan type nozzle. Powder under constant agitation and discharges smoothly under operator's control.

No. 600. Not prepaid \$1.75; postpaid \$1.90.

ARMSTRONG STANDARD SPRAY PUMP

NO. 507. The Armstrong Standard Spray Pump is a very simple unusually powerful direct acting pump that meets every spraying requirement. It may be used with a bucket, barrel or knapsack—for spraying fruit and garden crops, disinfecting, whitewashing, spraying cattle dip and fly spray, washing automobiles, fire fighting and countless other purposes.

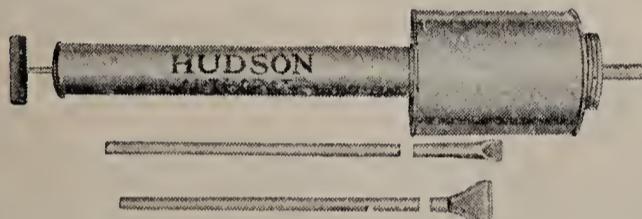


Pump only for Spraying from Bucket

Made entirely of brass, there is nothing about it to dry out or rust, no leather washers to rot.

By different combinations of the nozzles, sprays are produced, varying according to the need, from a fine mist to a straight stream. The nozzle for force of this spray resists the wind and penetrates the thickest foliage. You can spray the tallest fruit tree from the ground.

Hudson Powder Sprayer



NO. 655. The Hudson Powder Sprayer will handle all dry, powdered insecticides such as Slug Shot, Calcium Arsenate, etc., in a very satisfactory and economical manner. It is particularly adapted to combat the Bean Beetle pest as the powder can be blown up under the leaves. Tank: Made of heavy tin, holding about two quarts; lockseamed and leakproof. Postpaid, \$1.65.

Not prepaid, \$1.50.

Wood Labels (Painted) FOR POTS AND GARDEN PLANTS

	Per 100
4 inch for Pots.....	\$.40
6 inch for Pots.....	.50
12 inch for Pots.....	2.00
3 inch wood, wired for trees, shrubs, etc	.40
If to be sent Parcel Post, please add 10c per 100 and 25c per 500 to above prices.	

GLASS CLOTH

It is a substitution for glass but much cheaper and in many ways superior. It does not break like glass and it admits the valuable ultra-violet rays of the sun. Fine for hot beds, poultry houses, scratch sheds, porches, etc.

Not prepaid, Yard 30c.

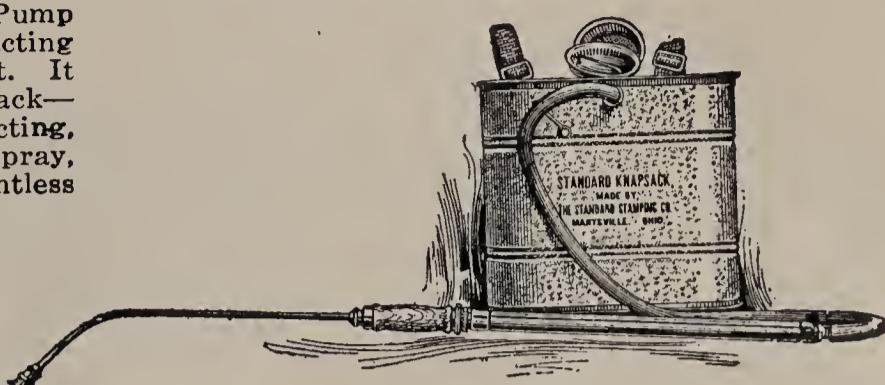


All-Leather—DIRT PROOF—Durable SOFT — Comfortable — WASHABLE

Easy on the hands and easy to wear!

Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for garden, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc. You'll like them.

Sizes for Women (small, medium, large) for Men (small, medium, large). Price, 75 cents a pair, postpaid (2 pr. \$1.40.)



Armstrong Standard Pump With Knapsack And Potato Extension Attachment

	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
Pump only	\$3.60	\$3.50
Knapsack	3.15	3.00
Potato Extension	1.10	1.00
Veterinary Nozzles .....	.35	.25
Complete Outfit	8.00	7.50
Extra Hose per foot.....	.20	.18

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS



Full inside measurements. Six at dozen rate, 50 at the 100 rate. Shipped by freight or express. We pack carefully but do not assume any responsibility for breakage. No clay flower pots or saucers sent by mail.

STANDARD POTS

Diameter	Each	Doz.
2 in. ....	.3	.20
3 in. ....	.4	.35
4 in. ....	.5	.45
5 in. ....	.7	.75
6 in. ....	.10	1.00
7 in. ....	.15	1.65
8 in. ....	.25	2.50
9 in. ....	.35	3.75
10 in. ....	.45	5.15
12 in. ....	.90	.10.00
14 in.	1.25	

Azalea Pots

Diameter 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in. Same price as Standard pots.

Saucers

Diameter	Each	Doz.
5 in. ....	.4	.40
6 in. ....	.5	.50
7 in. ....	.7	.75
8 in. ....	.10	1.00
9 in. ....	.15	1.70
10 in. ....	.20	2.00
12 in. ....	.25	2.50
14 in. ....	.40	

KENNEL DEPARTMENT

Visit our Kennel Shop. Here you find everything for your dog. Sweaters, dog blankets, combs, brushes, stripping knives, collars, dog baskets, remedies, and 15 different kinds of feed. Make use of our Bulletin Board Service—Pets wanted—Pets for Sale. It's free.

D. & G. Dog Food



Mighty Good Meal 8c pound; \$5.00 hundred.

Pard

Conveniently canned dog or cat food, Pard is easily digested, quickly converted into energy. It is an excellent conditioner and encourages fat-free muscular development and fecundity. Give the dogs under your care the extra benefits of this scientific health food. \$1.00 per dozen cans.



Red Heart

Red Heart's meteoric success with both dogs and their owners is due to two simple facts. The diet is scientifically correct. The 3-flavor idea makes each day's feeding appetizing, so dogs always eat with a relish. Diets A, B and C, have meat added, fish and cod liver oil added and cheese added to the regular meat food product with cereal and vegetable flour. 3 cans for 29c



Perfection

A meat food product with cereals, vegetables, fish, fit for human food. 10c can.



Silver King



A Dog and Cat food. Pure beef and vegetables manufactured under the supervision of Dr. Gatchell, world's greatest veterinary. 10c a can, 3 for 25c.

Perfection Dog Food



The complete line of World Famous feeds. In the following: Meat cereal 10c pound, \$1.65 for 25 pounds, \$5.75 hundred; Kibble Biscuit 15c pound, 25 pounds \$2.25, \$8.00 hundred; Whole Biscuit 15c pound, 25 pounds \$2.25, \$8.00 hundred; Whole Wheat, Charcoal and Puppy Biscuits 2 pounds 30c.

A low price dog feed that will keep your dog in Top Condition. You can get this scientifically balanced feed in the following:

Kibbles 10c pound; \$7.50 hundred.



Pulvex

Actually kills fleas, instead of merely stupefying them. Pulvexing twice a month usually gives complete freedom from those tormenting and dangerous pests.

Pulvex Worm Capsules

Pulvex Combination Worm Capsules combines two types of medicine in the same capsules. It is guaranteed to expel Tape, Round and Hook Worms in the same dosing. Dogs and Cats should be wormed regularly. Price 75c.



Dog Treat



Mealy Flakes, may be fed alone or with other foods. It contains Beef, Raw Bone, Irradiated yeast, Alfalfa meal, Dried vegetables, Bread crumbs, Rice, Corn, Oats, Charcoal, Potassium Iodide, Milk, and Tricalcium Phosphate. 2 1/2 lb. package 35c.

Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast For Dogs

Gives the coat a beautiful gloss—helps clear up skin disorders—stops itching—builds stronger bones in puppies—prevents rickets. Simply add a teaspoonful to your dog's daily diet.

Four Sizes
3 1/2 oz. can 25c
8 oz. can 50c
1 lb. can 85c



One Spot Flea Killer

Kills fleas and lice on dogs, cats and poultry. One-Spot is so called because it requires application on one spot only to kill all the fleas on the animal. This is really effective and the easiest of all to use. Oz. Shaker Can, 25c.

Glover's Remedies For Internal Use

Puppy Capsules	49c
Round Worm Vermifuge	49c
Round Worm Capsules	49c
Tape Worm Capsules	49c
Tetrachlorethylene Capsules	49c
Condition Pills	49c
Iron Tonic, liquid	49c
Diarrhea Mixture, intestinal astringent	49c
Nerve Sedative	49c
Expectorant Mixture	49c
Fever Reducer and Stimulant	\$1.00

For External Use:

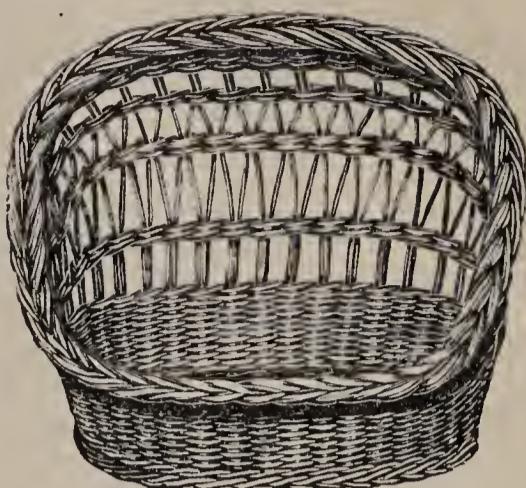
Mange Medicine Sarcopic, 6 1/2 Oz. bottle	75c
Kennel and Flea Soap	25c
Medicated Soap	25c
Disinfectant, 4-Oz. bottle	25c

By mail add 15c.

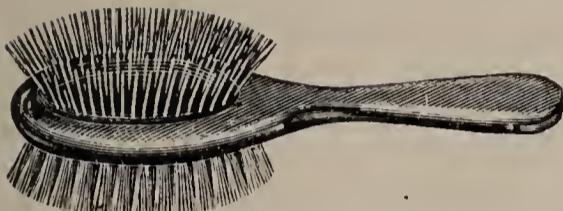
KENNEL DEPARTMENT



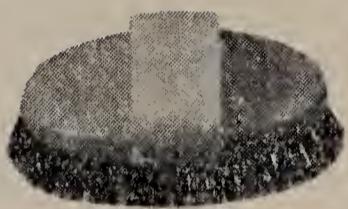
Dog Sweaters—\$1.00 to \$2.00



Dog Baskets—\$1.25 to \$4.00



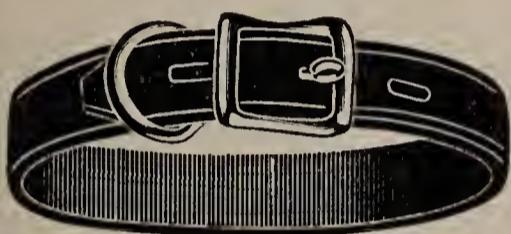
Duplex Brushes—\$1.00



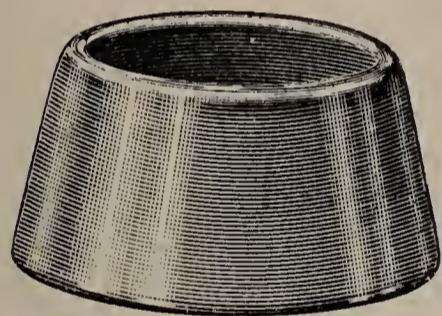
Dog Brushes—60c



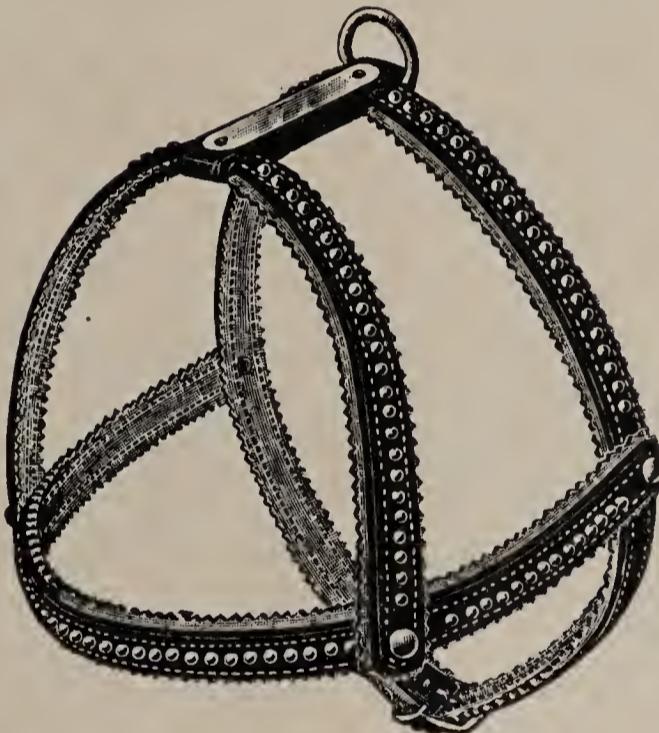
Combs—75c



Collars—all sizes—15c to \$2.00



Feed Dish—25c and 50c



Harness—all sizes—25c to \$2.00

Doggie Heads—
Rubber—25c

Rats—10 and 25c

Buy Brown's Supercedar Kennel Bedding

"The Flea's Natural Enemy"
is your dog's
Natural FRIEND



Put in

Springy Supercedar Kennel Bedding repels fleas, reduces disease. Cleans coat. Absorbs droppings. Pungent aroma keeps kennel pleasant—Made from Tenn. Aromatic Red Cedar—"the fleas' natural enemy."

CEDAR BEDDING
Keeps coat glossy, dog happy
fleas far away

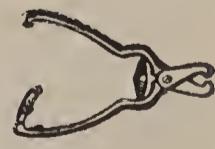
Cedar Shavings—10c pound



Leads—20c to \$1.50



Show Leads—Leather \$1.25—Silk 85c

Duplex Nail
Clip \$2.00

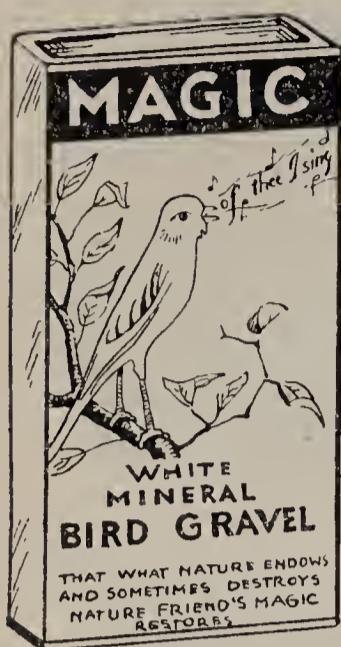
Duplex Stripper—\$1.50



Rubber Bones—20c

We handle a complete line of Sano-Sen products for Dogs.

Bird Supplies



10c

THE NATURE FRIEND'S "MAGIC SONG RESTORER" "GET IT FOR A SONG"

Prices of Magic Bird Products:

Imp. Canary Mixture 8 oz. pkg.	10c
Imp. Canary Mixture 1 lb. pkg.	20c
Color and Pepper food ...pkg.	10c
Bird Wash .....pkg.	10c
White Mineral Bird Gravel .....pkg.	10c
Silver Bird Gravel .....pkg.	10c
Moultng Feed .....pkg.	25c
Bird Tonic .....pkg.	10c
Bird Bitters .....pkg.	10c
Bird Mite Powder .....pkg.	10c
Cuttle Fish Bone with holder .....each	10c
Egg and Nestling Food...pkg.	10c



Miniature Size—10c
3½ oz. Size—25c



20c

BIRD SUPPLIES

Special Mix Bird Seed	lb. 10c
Mixed Parrot Seed	lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c
Sunflower Seed ..lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c	
Bird Manna	15c, 2 for 25c
Charcoal Flakes	pkg. 10c
8 in 1 Song Restorer.....	pkg. 25c
Balm for Baldness	pkg. 25c
Bird Salve	pkg. 25c
Feather Pulling Food.....	pkg. 25c
Vitamine Health Food.....	pkg. 25c
Bird Nesting	pkg. 10c
Bird Bath House	each 25c
Bird Bath Dish	each 10c
Cage Cups	each 10c
Treat Cups	each 5c
Cage Springs	each 25c
Cage Hooks	each 25c
Canary Perch, 4 ft.....	20c
Bird Nest	15c
Gravel Paper size 10 in. 18 for	25c
Not prepaid.	

BIRD CAGES

The Cage and Stand illustrated comes in four colors.

Green (Dark Green Trim)

Black (Gold Trim)

Red (Black Trim)

Yellow (Brown Trim)

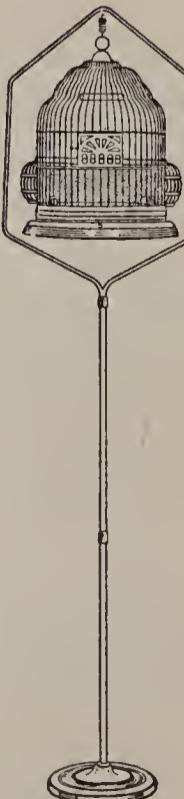
K S K Cage and Stand\$1.90

No. G Cage90

No. S K Stand 1.00

We have assortment of cages ranging in price from 90c on up.

Not prepaid.

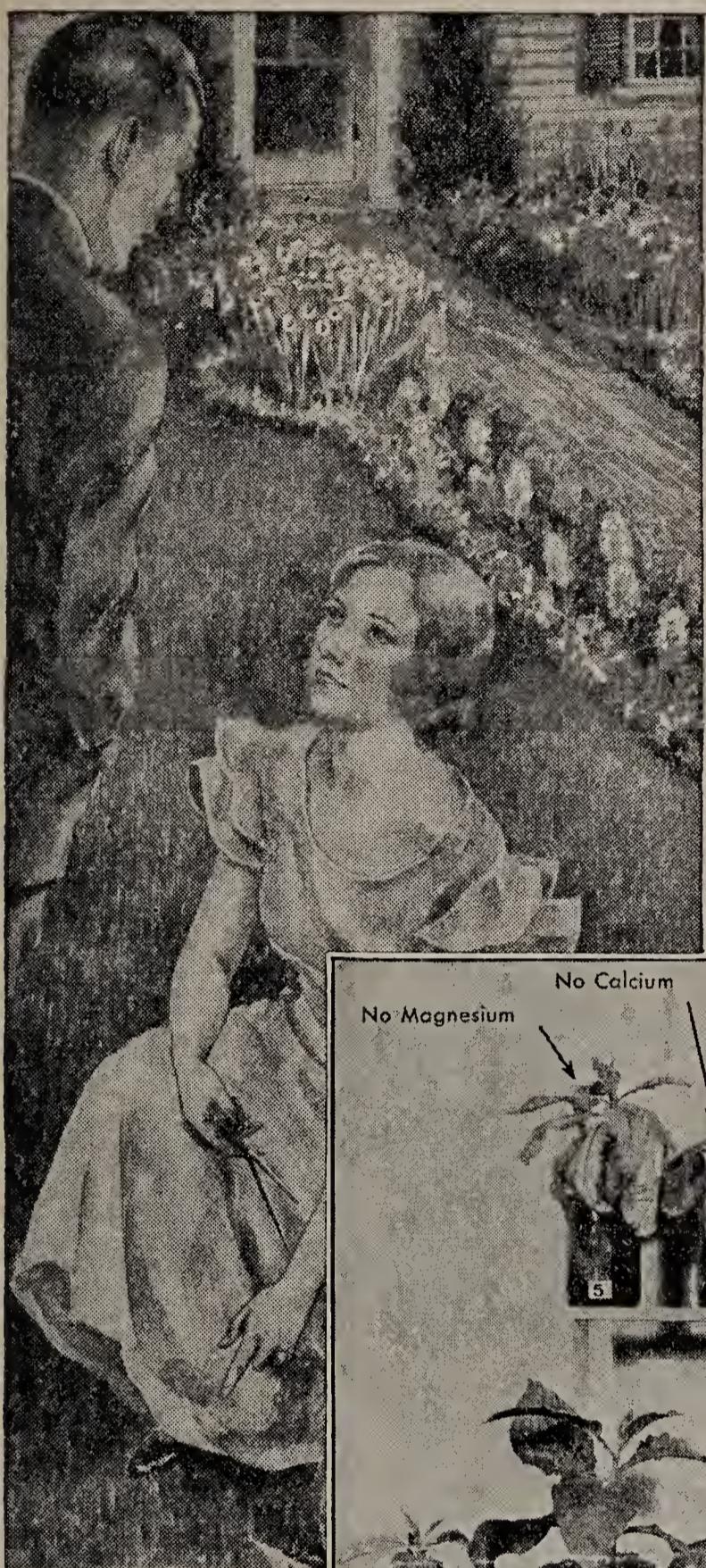


NO. H. SINGLE BREEDING CAGE—Enamored green complete with nests and sliding bottom, size 11 x 7½ x 10½ ; Price \$1.25.

NO. NSB. — Riveted fronts, solid sides and back, free from draft, very large door, drawer in base. Enamored Green. Complete with wire nest, three perches, two cups. Size 13½ x 18½ x 12½ ; Price \$3.00



10c



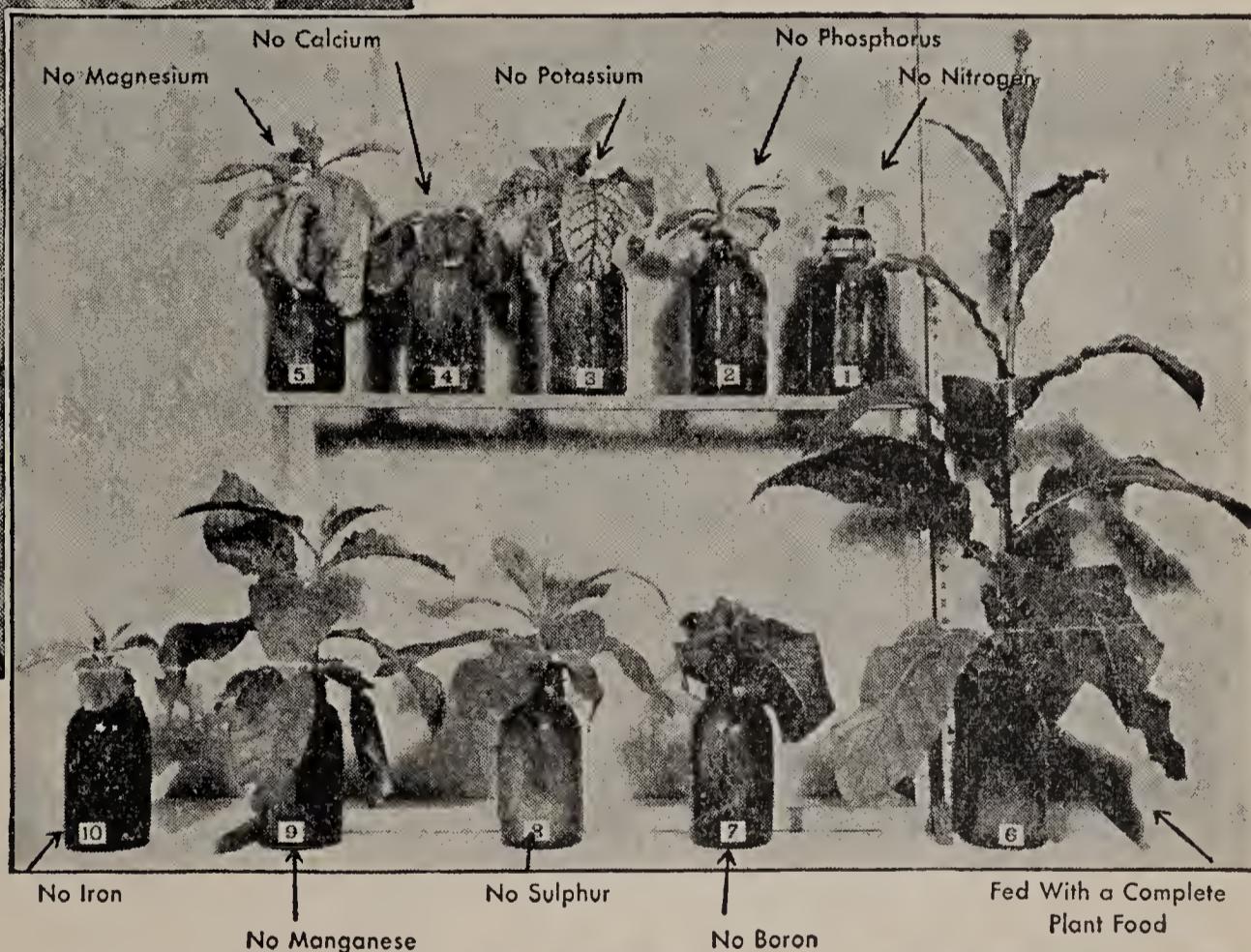
YOU CAN ACHIEVE RICH GARDEN BEAUTY!

You can grow beautiful lawns and flowers as pictured in this catalog. Disappointments are most often the result of half-starving or improperly feeding your plants.

Assure success by giving everything you grow a square meal of VIGORO.

Vigoro is different! It is a complete plant food that contains all of the elements plants must get from the soil instantly ready for the plant's use. Bone meal, manures, and sewage supply only one, two, or at most three elements and these must first be released for use by decay, a process that's slow in spring when plants need food most.

The picture of the government plant food experiment, reproduced below, lets you see why you'll get such wonderful results from Vigoro. Grown in cultures, these plants show what happens when any one of the necessary elements is missing in the soil. This year use clean, odorless Vigoro and be sure your plants are properly nourished.



Picture at right shows results of test reported in Technical Bulletin 340 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Plant No. 6 fed all necessary elements. From each of others one element, as noted, was omitted from the culture.

100-lb. bag	.....	\$4.00
50-lb. bag	.....	2.50
25-lb. bag	.....	1.50
10-lb. pkg.	.....	.85
5-lb. pkg.	.....	.45
1-lb. pkg.	.....	.10

F. O. B. Asheville

VIGORO

Complete plant food

for Lawns, Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, and Vegetables

A PRODUCT OF SWIFT

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

Prices are for Cash, F. O. B. Asheville, subject to market change. When you are ready to buy, ask for firm price. No articles on this page except Stim-U-Plant can be mailed.

The yield and quality of vegetable depends upon continuous, rapid growth

No. 452. Super Phosphate

Analysis 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid. Recommended for all grain, cow peas and soy beans on rich bottom lands. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable, barnyard, sheep and poultry manure. Invaluable for use after plowing under a cover crop. Acid Phosphate contains from 40 to 50 per cent calcium sulphate or land plaster, which is of value as an absorbent of liquid manure; also as an insecticide against cucumber, melon and squash pests. Apply 300 to 500 lbs. to an acre.

Write for Prices.

No. 458. Nitrate of Soda

Used as a top dressing at the rate of one ounce to the square yard in the early spring and again when the plants are half grown. Can be mixed with its equal weight of acid phosphate and worked well into the soil. For home gardens it is safer to apply as a solution, using 1 ounce to 2 gals. of water. Keep off foliage.

Not prepaid, lb. 5c; 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.35.

No. 454. Vegetable and Potato Fertilizer

Analysis 4% Nitrogen; 8% Available Phosphoric Acid; 4% Potash. Apply 800 to 1000 lbs. to the acre. This complete fertilizer is especially prepared for beans, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco and all vegetables. The proportions are well balanced for soil conditions in this section. The ingredients dissolve quickly and supply available plant food immediately, producing wonderful results by the stimulation of the vegetable plants into a luxuriant growth.

Write for Prices.

NO. 455. TOBACCO FERTILIZER (2-8-4)—

Specially prepared for tobacco crops.

Write for Prices.

No. 456. Pure Raw Bone Meal

Approximate Analysis: 20% Available Phosphoric Acid; 4½% Ammonia equivalent to 3.70% Nitrogen. Bone Meal is an excellent slow acting fertilizer for all kinds of fruit trees, rose bushes, grape vines, bulbs, geraniums, ferns, palms, and other potted plants; and for grass crops. It dissolves gradually, supplying food steadily during the growing season. For lawns, etc., use 200 lbs. to every 3000 square feet; one ton per acre and work in well. As a top dressing use one-half the above amount.

Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

No. 457. Pulverized Sheep Manure

This is a pure, natural manure, and its effect is immediate. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part of manure and ten parts soil. Strewn over and dug into the flower or vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. Being free from noxious weeds, it is vastly superior to stable manure for enriching lawns. It makes the richest, safest and quickest Liquid Manure. For use in liquid form, 1 lb. to 5 gallons of water will make a liquid which can be used safely daily if necessary. For lawns and gardens apply 100 lbs. to every 1000 sq. ft., 1 to 2 tons per acre and work in thoroughly. As a top dressing use one-half the above amount.

Not prepaid 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.50. Write for quantity price.

No. 453. Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis Nitrate 2%, Available Phosphoric Acid 8%; Potash 4%. This is a quick acting and excellent fertilizer, especially prepared for grain and grass crops. The great popularity of this fertilizer is due to the increased production of crops and the permanent improvement of the soil that has resulted by its use. Also good for vegetables. Apply 500 to 700 lbs. per acre.

Write for Prices.

No. 459. Aluminum Sulphate

Used at the rate of one pound to the square yard to make soils acid. Especially recommended for growing Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel, Azaleas, and other shrubs for which it is necessary to approximate the natural acid soil conditions of their habitat.

Lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c.

No. 460. Tobacco Dust

The high percentage of potash and ammonia in this excellent fertilizer renders it invaluable for mulching. Can be used in connection with other fertilizers on lawns and for cucumbers, squash and melons, as it aids in driving off ants and other insects. Alone use 100 lbs. to every 1000 square ft. or one part Tobacco Dust with ten parts soil or equal weight of acid phosphate and work in.

Not prepaid 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; Bag (100 lbs.) \$3.00.

No. 461. Pulverized Lime Stone

We advise the liberal use of this product as the soils in this locality need it badly. We are in a position to quote you on any quantity that you may desire, and can make special prices in car lots. Apply 200 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. 2 to 3 tons to the acre. 100 lb. bag 75c. Write for quantity price.

No. 462. Hydrated Lime

Sweetens soil where too much acidity exists and is beneficial to some flowers, vegetables and grasses. Use 1 pound to 20 square feet or 50 pounds to 1,000 square feet for new lawn, and half that quantity for top dressing. Also used for sanitary purposes; for making whitewash, and in connection with certain spraying materials.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 60c.

No. 463. Sulphate of Ammonia

A dependable and lasting form of ammonia 25½%; equivalent to 20¾% of Nitrogen.

For lawns apply two pounds Sulphate of Ammonia for each 1000 square feet. Sprinkle with water after each application.

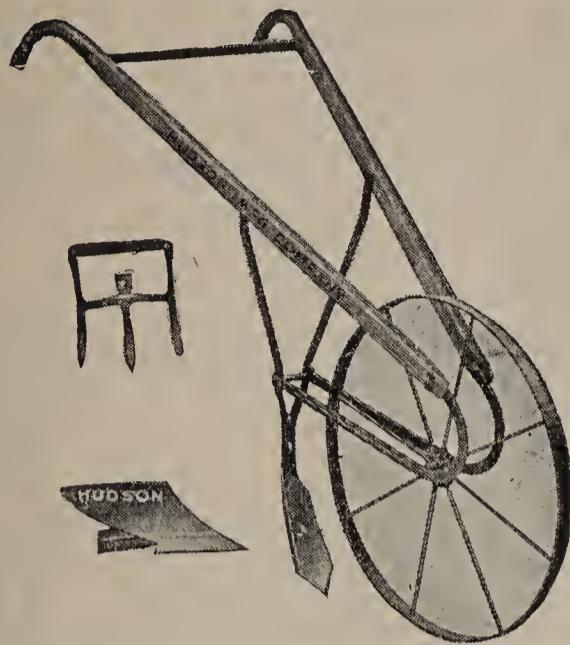
Not prepaid, lb. 5c; 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

No. 464. Stim-U-Plant

A highly concentrated, odorless fertilizer for the vegetable and flower garden, shrubs and house plants. The analysis is guaranteed 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphate acid, 15 per cent potash, an ample amount of each plant food to insure a quick and strong growth of all plants, earlier maturity of garden vegetables, and a generous supply of blooms from flowering plants. Postpaid 30-tablet pkg. 25c; 100-tablet pkg. 75c; 1000-tablet pkg. \$3.50.

ORCHARD, LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS

510. Hudson Garden Plow



The No. 247 Plow is a favorite with the truck farmer or gardener who has need of separate machines for seeding and cultivating.

Tool equipment consists of clover leaf sweep, double pointed shovel and combination five tooth cultivator and scuffle hoe. All cutting edges are of regular plow steel, sharpened and lacquered. Cultivator is malleable.

Frame is steel with adjustments for varying the pitch of the tools. Handles are seasoned hardwood reinforced at tips with steel straps to prevent splitting. Adjustable in height. Wheel is 24 inches high with $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch tire, insuring easy traction.

PLOW, each, not prepaid \$3.35.



NO. 511. SHORT HANDLE SPADE—Square point, polished; blade 12 in. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; handle best white ash 27 inches long.

Postpaid, \$1.75; Not prepaid, \$1.50.



NO. 512. SPADING FORK—Fine bronze finish; angular steel tines of first quality; straight grained white ash handle. This tool is indispensable to all gardeners in preparing hotbeds, etc., for small seeds.

Postpaid \$1.25; Not prepaid, \$1.00.



NO. 513. DANDELION DIGGER—Made of octagon tool steel tempered, 15 inches long. Can also be used for an asparagus knife.

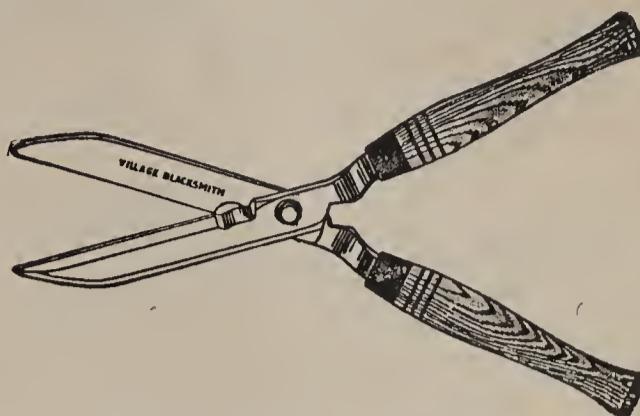
Postpaid, 45c; Not prepaid, 35c.

NO. 514 WATERING POTS

Galvanized

Not Prepaid.

4 qt.	\$.65
6 qt. ....	.75
7 qt. ....	.95
9 qt.	1.00
11 qt.	1.15

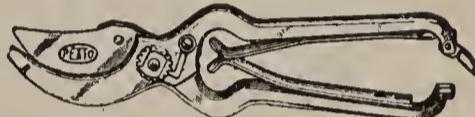


NO. ST08. Full polished saw tooth blades with notch and cutter, Flat hardwood handles riveted to blades. 8 in. blade \$2.00.

NO. 09. Full polished plain blades with cutter. 9 in. blade. Price, \$1.95.

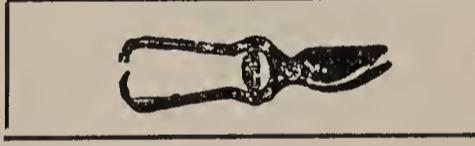
NO. 517. PRUNING SHEAR—California pat-

tern. Length 9 inches. High grade tempered steel blade. Double flat brass springs. Adjustable ratchet nut. Postpaid \$1.50. Not prepaid, \$1.40.



NO. R10. PRUNING SHEAR—California pattern Length 9 inches. Tempered tool steel blade. Volute spring. Postpaid \$75. Not prepaid, 60c.

NO. 126. LADIES' ROSE SHEAR — A beautiful finished, full polished and nickel plated shear.



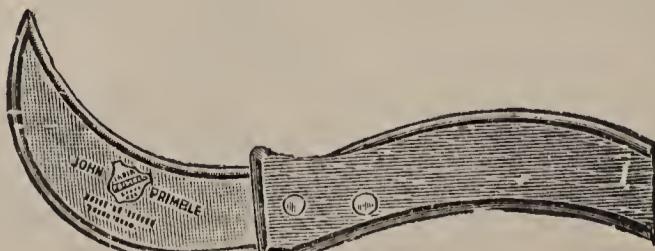
Length 6 inches. Tempered steel blade. Postpaid 85c; Not prepaid 75c.

No. 555. Grafting Wax

Trowbridge's Grafting Wax has been on the market for over fifty years. It is the oldest and best on the market.

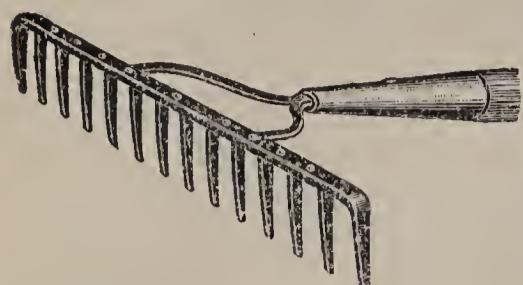
Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cake 35c; 6 cakes \$1.65. Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cake 30c; 6 cakes \$1.50.

No. 520. Tobacco Knife



No. 3Pt.—Crucible steel blade $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long with double cutting edge. Curved handle 6 inches long. Postpaid, 50c; Not prepaid, 40c.

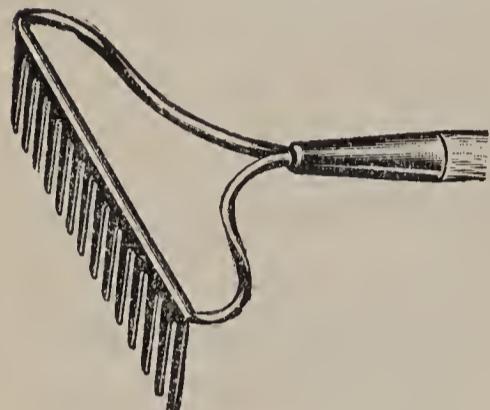
ORCHARD, LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS—Cont'd.



head. The end teeth are crimped, which prevents their bending sideways. Made with wrought steel braced tang, making it the strongest and most durable rake on the market. Straight grain white ash handle. Not prepaid, \$1.00.

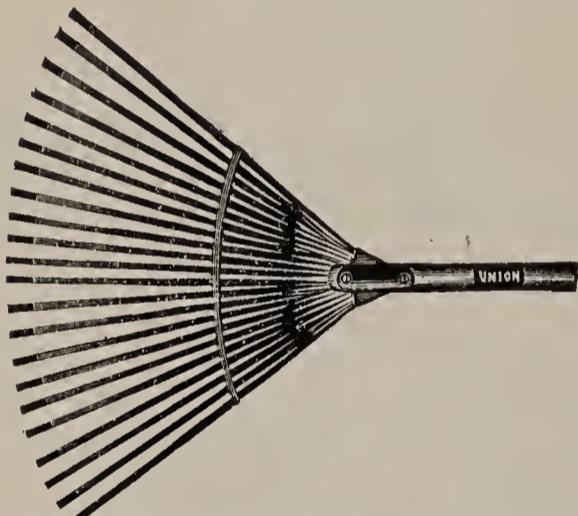
NO. 533. GARDEN RAKE—BLUE GRASS

—Best quality steel. The teeth are made of polished steel in pairs solidly riveted to the channel steel



bow, head and teeth forged from one piece of steel, bronze finish 5½ foot straight grain white ash handle.

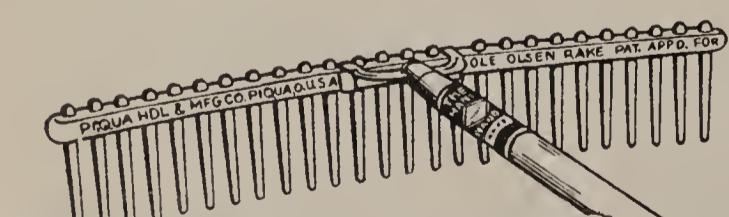
Not prepaid, \$1.25.



NO. 535. BROOM RAKE — JAPANNED STEEL, flexible finger, flat teeth, slightly bent. Hardwood handle 48 inches long. Not prepaid 90c.

NO. 535B. BROOM BRAKE—BAMBOO. Not prepaid, 30c.

NO. 536. RAKE—Steel wire teeth rakes have always been particularly suitable for raking lawns. They stir the soil around roots of grass without digging up or disturbing young seedlings of the lawn. Not prepaid, 75c.



NO. 537. WOOD LAWN RAKE—Wood head, teeth and handle; malleable socket and lugs; socket fastened to head by two lugs that grip around the head. Straight grain white ash handle. Length of head 23 inches; 26 teeth 3½ inches long. This is a splendid rake to use on very fine smooth lawns, but is not adapted for rough ground. Not prepaid \$1.00.

NO. 534. GARDEN RAKE—CYCLONE—Solid

bow, head and teeth forged from one piece of steel, bronze finish 5½ foot straight grain white ash handle.

Not prepaid, \$1.25.



The "Out-U-Kum" Weed Puller

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE

NO. 539. A slight Push and Pull thoroughly loosens the surrounding soil and removes not only the weed, but the entire root. Indorsed by New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. A thoroughly practical tool that does the trick. Total length 3 ft.

Postpaid 85c; Not prepaid 75c.

NO. 540. REDDICK

MOLE TRAP — The result of 40 years of study

of all manner of methods for exterminating moles. In them are combined the best features of all former devices. Reddick Mole Traps are recommended by golf experts. They have been adopted by many of America's leading country clubs.

Postpaid, \$1.25.

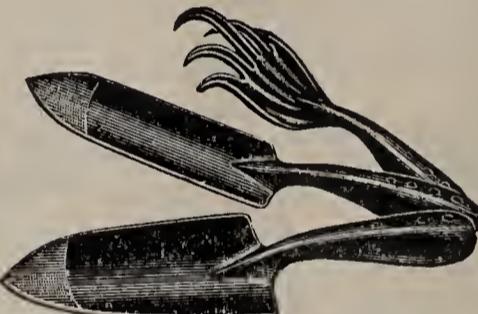
Not prepaid, \$1.00.

NO. 541. PLANTING DIBBLE

—Maple handle, steel point 4 inches long. Indispensable for setting out all sorts of plants.

Postpaid, 65c.

Not prepaid 50c.



NO. 542. THREE PIECE GARDEN SET—

Set of three tools: One regular Trowel, one Transplanting Trowel, and one Weeder. All made of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished.

Prepaid 15c. ea. Price per set prepaid 40c.

Not prepaid 10c ea. 30c per set.



NO. 543. GARDEN TROWEL—Six inch heavy crucible steel forged one piece, half polished and green enameled blade. Wrought ferrule. Hardwood handle. Postpaid, \$1.00; Not prepaid, 90c.



NO. 544. GARDEN TROWEL — 6 inch one-piece heavy rolled steel blade for transplanting. Postpaid, 35c; Not prepaid, 25c.



NO. 545. GARDEN TROWEL—6 inch rolled steel, riveted blade, half polished and green enameled. Malleable tang. Postpaid, 25c; Not prepaid 15c.

ORCHARD, LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS—Cont'd.

NO. 521. FLORAL SET—Composed of hoe, shovel and rake. The handles are short, making them particularly adapted for working in flower beds or children's gardens.

Postpaid, \$1.25.
Not prepaid, \$1.00.



NO. 523. GARDEN HOE (Cyclone)—Best quality of cast steel. Straight grain white ash handle. Postpaid, 75c; Not prepaid, 50c.



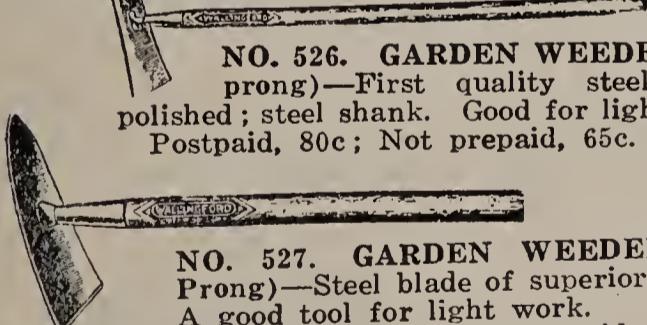
NO. 524. LADIES' HOE—First quality steel, polished, gold bronzed shank and ferrule, straight-grained white ash handle. A durable hoe of light weight for the garden and flower culture.

Postpaid \$1.00; not prepaid 90c.



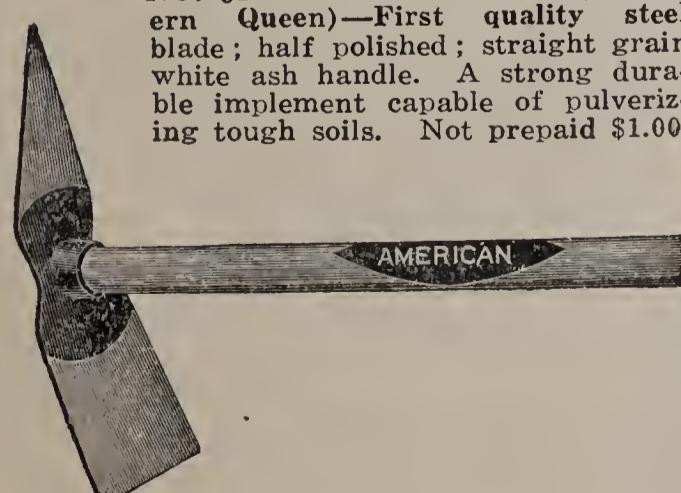
DANDELION RAKE P. E.
16—Unequalled for removing yellow dandelions. When it is pulled across the lawn, the stems, leaves and blossoms are wedged between its teeth and easily pulled out. It is also a first class rake for general work. Not prepaid \$1.00; postpaid \$1.25.

NO. 526. GARDEN WEEDEER (two prong)—First quality steel blade, polished; steel shank. Good for light work. Postpaid, 80c; Not prepaid, 65c.



NO. 527. GARDEN WEEDEER (One Prong)—Steel blade of superior quality. A good tool for light work. Postpaid, 75c; Not prepaid 60c.

NO. 522. WEEDING HOE (Southern Queen)—First quality steel blade; half polished; straight grain white ash handle. A strong durable implement capable of pulverizing tough soils. Not prepaid \$1.00.



GARDEN MATTOCKS

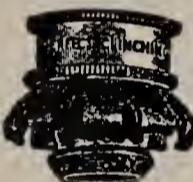


NO. 528. CYCLONE—Solid cast steel body and bits; japanned body; polished tempered bits. Complete with hickory handle. Not prepaid \$1.50.



NO. 529. POST HOLE DIGGER—Hardwood handles, round taps, square shoulders, fitted into one solid socket and bolted; one piece solid steel blades of first quality; blades 9 inches long. Digs 6-inch hole; length over all, 57 inches; point of blades polished. Not prepaid, \$1.65.

CHEROKEE GARDEN HOSE

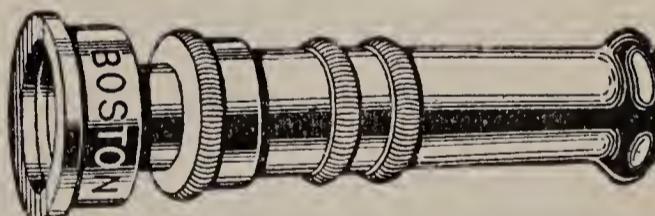


HOSE COUPLINGS
Postpaid, pair 85c.

GARDEN HOSE—A 5-8 inch, black rubber hose that won't kink, best grade of rubber used, coupling included but nozzle extra. 25 and 50 foot lengths. Not prepaid 8c per foot. Postpaid 10c

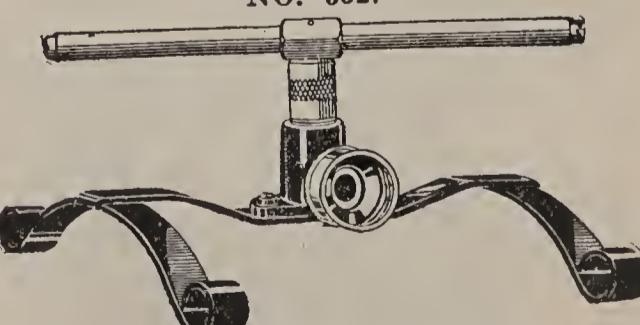
BOSTON HOSE NOZZLE

NO. 531.



Polished cast brass. Throws solid stream, spray, or can be shut off entirely.

Postpaid, 85c; Not prepaid, 75c.

RAINBOW LAWN SPRINKLER
NO. 532.

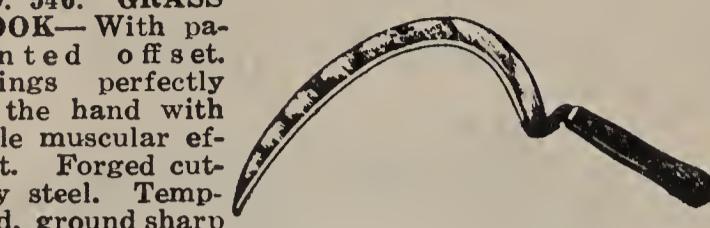
Revolves rapidly on any pressure. Wearing and friction almost eliminated by use of water absorbing fibre washers. Made of Brass. Will not stick or corrode. Distributes about 5 gallons of water per minute evenly over every portion of ground 20 feet from sprinkler.

No. 5—Stands 4 inches high. 7 inch revolving head. Postpaid, \$1.23; Not prepaid, 98c.

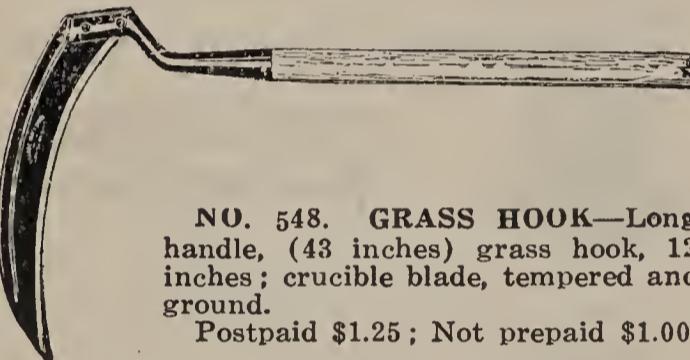
No. 9½—Stands 36 inches high. Water discharged 6 feet in the air. Postpaid, \$1.73. Not prepaid, \$1.48.

ORCHARD, LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS—Cont'd.

NO. 546. GRASS HOOK—With patented offset. Swings perfectly in the hand with little muscular effort. Forged cutlery steel. Tempered, ground sharp and whetted. Postpaid 65c; Not prepaid, 50c.



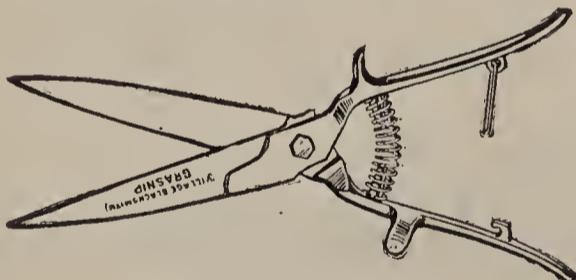
NO. 30. Serrated Blade forged from cutlery steel, tempered. Varnished Maple handle, shaped to fit the hand. Price, 60c.



NO. 548. GRASS HOOK—Long handle, (43 inches) grass hook, 12 inches; crucible blade, tempered and ground.

Postpaid \$1.25; Not prepaid \$1.00.

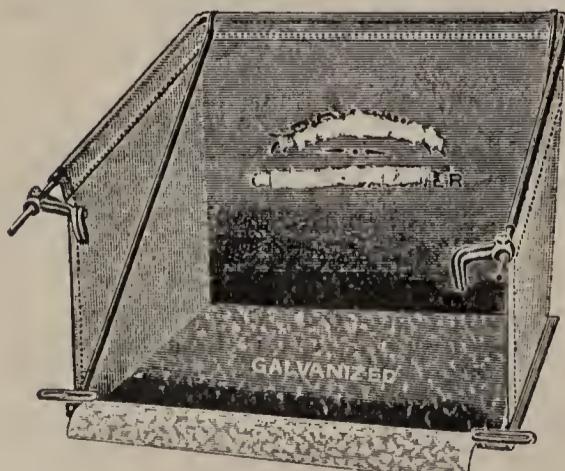
Grassnip No. 3



A practical all-round shear, for grass, vines, light shrubbery, etc. Ground cutlery steel blades with long cutting edge. Malleable red baked enameled handles; 13 inches over all.

Postpaid, 85c; Not prepaid, 75c.

No. 551. Grass Catcher



A metal bottom catcher made of finest quality, extra heavy white duck with heavy galvanized wire frame and adjustable steel hooks to fit any size mower. Not prepaid, \$1.50.

Graswhip No. 160



Made of forged tool steel. Cuts with forward and backward swing.

Postpaid, \$1.15; Not prepaid, \$1.00.



NO. 170. WEED AND HEAVY GRASS CUTTER Crucible Steel Blade, 13 in. long, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, heavy steel chisel arms, bolted to 31 in. Hickory handle. Price \$1.00.

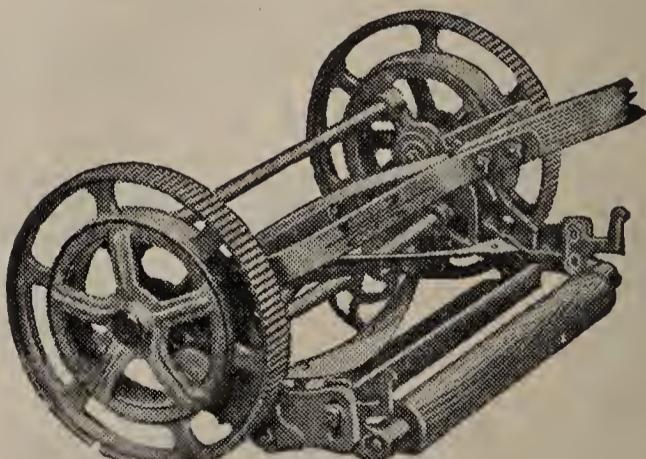
No. 552. Hose Reel

The very best Hose Reel on the market for lawn or garden. It is an all-metal reel. Simple in construction, easily manipulated, and exceptionally durable. Capacity 100 ft. of hose. Do not wear the hose out dragging around on the ground. The reel keeps it clean and makes the best of care simple. Not prepaid, \$3.00.

Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers

Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers are the result of many years of scientific study, combined with practical knowledge of many and varied conditions under which they may be used. It is known everywhere as the lawn mower of quality. Let this quality solve the ever perplexing troubles of a smooth running and even cutting machine.

Garden Pride—Ball Bearing



Best value in a low priced ball-bearing mower. Blades, four crucible tool steel hardened and tempered bearings, full Pennsylvania quality bearings, wheels 10 inches, spoke rim, parts malleable and cast accurately machined to insure noiseless service. Bottom knife self-sharpening, tempered spring steel. Height of cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price, 16 in. \$8.50.

HIGH QUALITY VEGETABLE SEEDS

All vegetable seeds that we offer are bought from reliable growers, are of the best strains and thoroughly tested for vitality. These seeds comprise the popular varieties that have proven successful in this section and any gardener, whether for the home or market, will find in our stock a sufficient range of selection for all practical purposes. We suggest that you consult the Planting Calendar on page 2; the pages on which are listed fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides; also those describing sprayers and tools. The inoculation of bean and pea seed with Stimugerm is highly recommended as it will increase the crop, insure an even standard and improve the condition of the soil.

ASPARAGUS



ASPARAGUS requires rich, well drained ground and plenty of potash which can be obtained by using a high grade commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of potash. Keep free of weeds, but do not dig the soil deeply enough to disturb the crowns of roots. In the late fall mow or cut the tops and burn them to destroy disease. Mulch with coarse manure and in the spring fork in the fall dressing with an ounce of salt to the square yard. Bordeaux will check rust and Arsenate of Lead will destroy the Asparagus beetle. Chickens and ducks will devour the insects when turned into the beds.

During the first season quick maturing, low-growing crops can be grown between the Asparagus rows. These may include bush beans, dwarf peas, early cabbage, lettuce and radishes but avoid tall-growing or long season crops.

ROOT CULTURE—The home gardener will find growing Asparagus from roots much easier, and cuttings may be had at least a year sooner. Prepare trenches 3 ft. apart and about 18 inches deep; fill with a liberal quantity of well rotted manure; after covering the manure with a few inches of dirt, set the plants 1½ ft. apart in each trench; 4 inch covering of good soil is then added. Do not exhaust the plants by cutting too late, especially the first bearing season; 100 roots plant a bed 20 ft. by 20 ft. Set roots either in spring or fall.

CULTURE OF SEED—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 ft. apart in April or May. 1 oz. produces 300 roots. To secure strong healthy plants keep down all weeds and thin the poorest seedlings to 3 inches apart in each row. The roots may be dug either the first or second year in the fall after the plants die, and set either in the fall or spring, as described under "Root Culture."

No. 1—MARY WASHINGTON—The Washington variety which was developed by the United States Department of Agriculture has proven as nearly rust proof as is possible to produce Asparagus. This in addition to the vigor of the plants, the thick shoots, the heavy yield and fine flavor make it an exceptionally valuable variety. The shoots are of rich, dark green color tinted somewhat darker at tips. The Mary Washington type is considered the best of the Washington variety.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 49.

No. 2. Artichoke Seed--Green Globe

The Green Globe Artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Sow the seed in hot beds during February and transplant in May into rows 3 ft. apart and 2 ft. in the rows. The seeds may be sown in the open during the month of April, and then the stand thinned. Artichoke requires a deep rich, sandy loam with plenty of well rotted manure. When cold weather comes, protect the plants with a heavy covering of leaves or manure. If properly cared for the plants will bear for several years. Try a few in your garden. Although more or less of a novelty in this section, they are considered a great delicacy in the big cities and command a fancy price. An ounce plants 40 ft. of drill.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 50c.

No. 3. BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(100 days.)

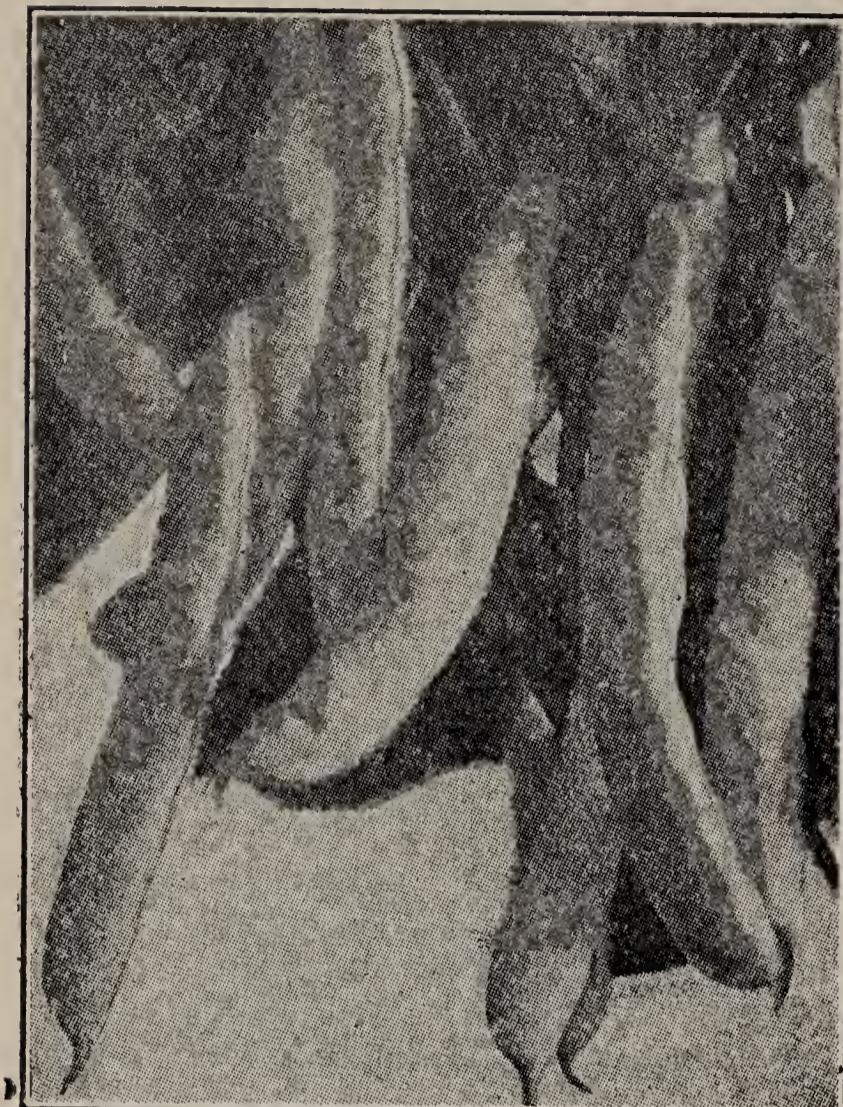
The sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing, closely to stalk of the plant, being produced in abundance from the tip to the ground. Plant in May, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved.

The seed we offer is selected market garden stock raised and used by Long Island truckers. Plant seed ½ inch deep. One ounce produces about 2000 plants.

Postpaid, pkt.
5c; oz. 20c.



DWARF OR BUNCH BEANS



Improved Early Red Valentine Beans

No. 4. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

(45 Days).—This famous and popular bean is still unequaled as an early stringless green pod variety. It is stringless, ripens early, and remains crisp and tender long after maturing. The vines bear long, round, thick and very meaty pods, about 5 inches long, entirely free from strings. The attractive deep green color and unusual quality of these green pods has placed them in high favor. It has given entire satisfaction everywhere.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10;
Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

No. 5. Tennessee Green Pod

(45 Days).—This well known variety is almost as early as the Red Valentine. The productive plants bear handsome flat pods of dark green color, almost stringless, and of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. Unlike most early beans, the quality remains good throughout its bearing season. The hardy and exceedingly prolific tendencies of the Tennessee Green Pod accounts for its popularity as an early bunch bean.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10.
Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

For larger quantities than quoted in catalog please ask for prices stating quantity desired.

CULTURE—Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet. For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section about the first of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. Plant in a light loamy soil that warms up quickly. Use plenty of fertilizer. Inoculate this seed with Stimugerm.

One pound will plant 60 feet of drill; 100 pounds to an acre in drills.

No. 6. Extra Early Red Valentine

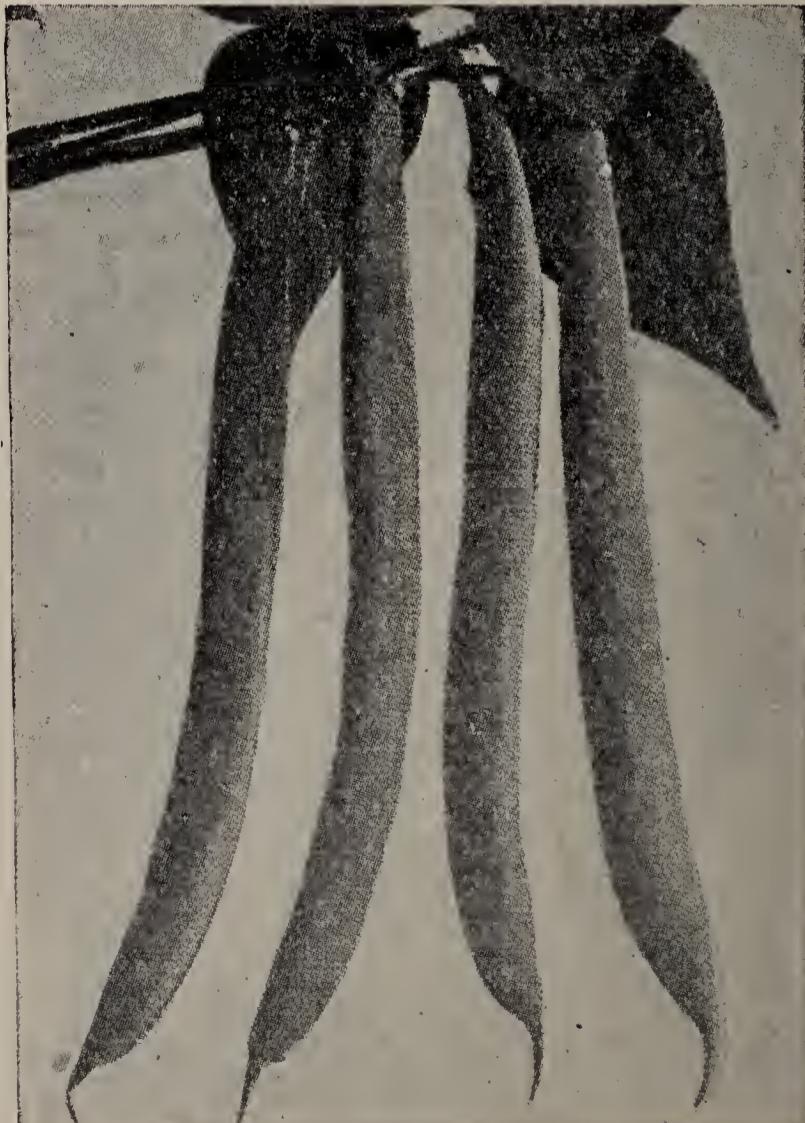
(45 Days).—A very hardy, extra early and productive standard variety. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, medium green, slightly stringy and of good quality. The extreme hardiness of this bean accounts largely for its great popularity as it germinates in colder ground than do other varieties. Recommended especially for first planting in the spring and last planting in August.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10.
Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

No. 7. Giant Stringless Green Pod

(45 Days).—Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color; early, hardy, entirely stringless and of highest quality.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10.
Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Dwarf or Bunch Beans (Continued)

No. 8. Dixie White Stringless Green Pod

(45 Days).—A new white seeded high quality bean. Strictly stringless. Pods light green about 4 inches long, and round. Wonderful yielder. Beans can also be used in the dry stage as a shelled bean. They are better flavored than the Navy bean when used dry.

Postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c. Not postpaid, 30c. lb.

No. 9. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks

(42 Days).—Best of the flat-podded stringless varieties. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, stout, flat and slightly curved, stringless, slightly fibrous, attractive and of fine quality; color light green. Very early, vigorous, hardy, and productive. This variety may also be grown as a shell bean for winter.

Postpaid, ½ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

No. 10. Rogers Stringless Refugee

(65 Days).—A very productive, hardy and vigorous late sort, ideal for canning and fine for the home garden as well. Fifteen inch dark strong vine, 5½ inches round, stringless green pod.

Postpaid ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c.

No. 11. Pencil Pod Black Wax

(48 Days).—This is the best strain of dwarf wax bean. It is medium early, fairly hardy, productive and of the very highest quality. The plants are strong growing with roughened leaves. The pods are six inches long, round, slightly curved, fleshy and of a deep yellow color. They are tender, absolutely stringless and are produced through a long season.

Postpaid, ½ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15.

DWARF SHELL BEANS

CULTURE — Plant when ground is warm in spring and up to July 1st, in rows 2 feet apart and beans 3 inches apart, 1½ inches deep. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry, as working when wet with rain or dew will cause rust and injure the crop. Sow Kidney Beans at rate of 75 lbs. to the acre; 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill. Navy Beans 45 lbs. to the acre, 1 lb to 150 ft. of drill.

No. 13. RED KIDNEY—(60 Days).—A well-known field variety grown extensively for dry-shell purposes. Of dwarf growth, very hardy and prolific. The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, seeds are kidney-shaped of a light shade of red. It is one of the largest of all baking beans.

Postpaid, ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15.

No. 14. IMPROVED WHITE NAVY OR BOSTON PEA—(60 Days).—Pods are light green, straight, short, about three and three-fourths inches, but usually containing six small oval white beans of superior quality for use as dry beans.

Postpaid, ½ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15.

For larger quantities than quoted in catalog, please ask for prices, stating quantity desired.



Rogers Stringless Refugee.

BROCCOLI

No. 15. Green Sprouting Calabrese

(90 Days).—This delicious vegetable is of easy culture and can be grown for an early crop by starting seeds in a hot-bed or green-house in February or March and later transplanting the same as cabbage or can be sown in open bed after ground becomes warm transplanting 2½ feet apart each way.

Plants start producing heads in about 90 days and continue to bear for 8 to 10 weeks. Successive sowings should be made so as to have a continuous crop till frost. One ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

Green heads somewhat in the form of Cauliflower, measuring four or five inches across, although not of so compact a form grow from the center of the plant. These are cut out and used though not of so compact a form, grow from the axis of the leaves there gradually will develop thick, fleshy, light green sprouts with buds similar in form to those removed earlier from the centre of the plants, but smaller, ranging from one to three inches across. Cut these with about five or six inches of stem and prepare for the table like Asparagus. The sprouts should be cut regularly and just as soon as sufficiently developed, otherwise they will soon flower and fail to produce further. To obtain the best flavor, Broccoli should be cooked soon after being cut.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. 4.00.

For Bean Beetle Pest spray vines with Magnesium Arsenate or dust with Calcium Arsenate. See page 18.

POLE OR CORNFIELD BEANS

CULTURE—Pole Beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two or three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4 foot rows and plant 5 or 6 beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, although they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One lb. will plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre. Inoculate this seed with Stimugerm.

No. 16. McCaslan

(65 Days).—Pods are of a rich green color; 8 in. long, flat, curved, and of good quality. It is an extra fine pole bean of remarkable hardiness. Another point in its favor is its earliness, while it is also quite productive. The flesh is brittle and fine grained, showing slight strings as the pods reach full size. The seeds are full, of oblong shape, and of a pure white color.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 17. White Creaseback

(70 Days).—Very hardy, very early and moderately productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, uniform, round and slender; slightly stringy, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained; fair quality; color light green. Beans small, oblong and white in color.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 18. White Kentucky Wonder or Burger's Stringless Green Pod

(65 Days).—A very early, white seeded variety. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, round and nearly straight; very tender, fleshy and stringless; of high quality; color medium green.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 19. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead

(65 Days).—The most popular, green-podded climbing, or corn-hill bean; early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, very slender, decidedly curved, slightly stringy, tender and good quality.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 20. October or Horticultural, Wren's Egg or Cranberry

(70 Days).—An old, well known, standard sort. Mid-season in maturity, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, straight, flat, stringless and of good quality; color dark green, splashed with bright red. Especially adapted for mountainous districts, short seasons and cool locations.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 21. Striped Creaseback, or Scotia

(72 Days).—A very hardy and productive mid-season cornfield bean. Pods 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, round, straight and creasebacked; slightly stringy, very fleshy, fine grained, attractive and good quality; pods light green.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 22. Lazy Wife

(75 Days).—A late, productive, standard sort. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, straight and flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, fine grained, attractive and excellent quality. Color medium green; dry beans round and white. This is a superior variety for the home garden, also as a field bean among corn. Desirable either for cooking in the pod or shelled for winter.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

No. 23. Red Speckled Cut-short

(75 Days).—A well known, hardy, late and productive sort. Pods 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, stout, straight and flat, stringy, fine grained and fair quality; color light green.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 24. Golden Cluster Wax

(70 Days).—An excellent pole wax-podded sort; early, vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, extremely straight, broad and flat; very fleshy, stringy though fine grained, attractive and good quality; color light waxy-yellow. Beans, white oval-shaped.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.15;
Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

LIMA BEANS

Plant More Lima Beans For Boiling, Baking And Canning

While Lima Beans are rapidly growing in popularity, this excellent table food is still not grown so extensively as it merits. Lima Beans have a rich and delicate flavor that is not found in other types of beans, and for this reason are unexcelled for baking, boiling, or canning. They are largely used as green beans cooked either alone or with sugar corn. As a dried bean they

keep as well as other types in any climate and are more nutritious food than most varieties.

Lima Beans should not be planted until the ground is warm and all danger of frost is over. The germination of practically all Limas is not as high as ordinary beans, hence a liberal planting is necessary and cheaper in the end.

Inoculate this seed with Stimugerm.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMAS

CULTURE—Bush Limas are planted for early crop, since they come into bearing much sooner than pole varieties. The dwarf varieties are not as prolific as the Pole Lima Beans, but they produce a good crop of equal quality and are not so difficult to grow; always plant the eyes down, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. The bean should be covered from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep.

No. 26. Henderson's Bush Lima

(65 Days).—The original dwarf or bush butter bean. Valuable on account of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. Continuing to grow and set pods until frost. Pods are medium dark green, short, about two and three-fourths inches, flat and contain two to four beans which are of excellent quality either green-shelled or dry. Seed small, flat and white with slight tinge of yellow. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 27. Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

(75 Days).—This is a little the earliest maturing of the large seeded limas. The plants are vigorous and productive. The pods are medium green, very large, about five inches long, thick, and usually contain four beans, which are unusually thick, of largest size and excellent quality, and usually show a greenish white tinge which is generally considered an indication of superior quality. One of the best and most extensively used bush limas for the market as well as home garden. One pound will plant 60 hills; 60 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 28. Fordhook Bush Lima

(75 Days).—A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large oval-shaped, very thick white beans of the so-called Potato Lima type. The plants are vigorous and erect, bearing well above the ground. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are medium green in color. The beans are of exceptionally fine quality and are produced so abundantly as to make this one of the best paying crops that can be raised. One pound will plant 60 hills; 60 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

No. 29. Jackson Wonder Bush Lima

(70 Days).—Also known as Florida Bush Butter Bean and Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds of bush limas, claiming that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

TALL OR POLE LIMAS

CULTURE—Plant 3 or 4 beans to the hill 3 ft. apart in 3 or 4 ft. rows. Cover $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep with eyes down. It is necessary to provide poles 6 to 8 ft. long for each hill. The beans will make a very rapid growth if a small shovel full of well rotted cow manure is added to each hill when the poles are set. All Pole Limas are exceedingly prolific and are preferred by truck gardeners.

No. 31. Carolina Seiva or Small Seeded Pole Lima

(78 Days).—“The Butter Bean of the South.” These grow quickly, mature early, and are extremely prolific. The beans are small and white, on the order of Henderson's Bush Lima. They make a dried bean of superior merit. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

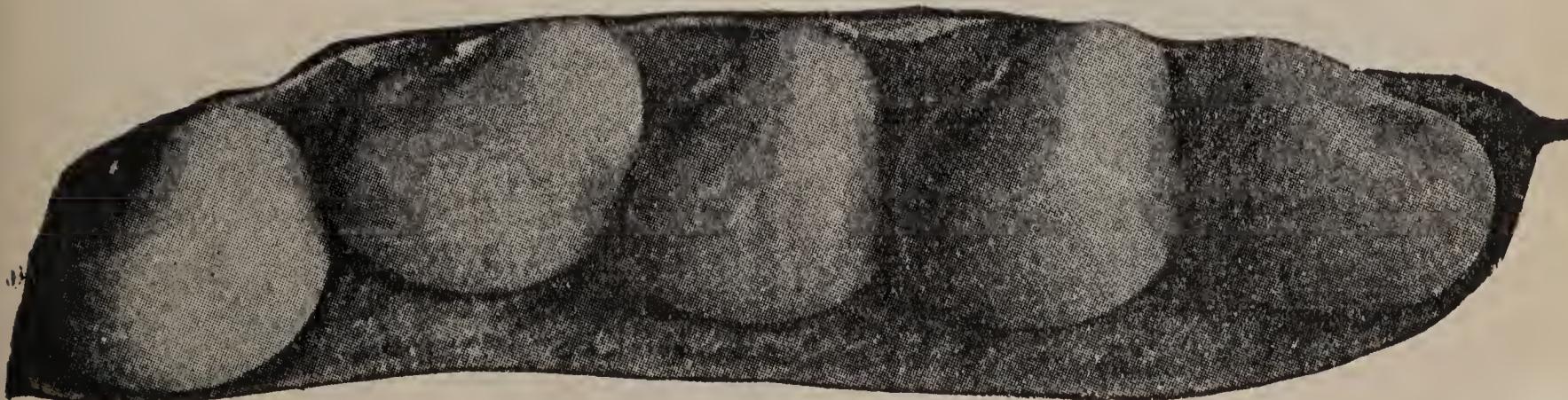
Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 32. King of the Garden Lima

(85 Days).—The vines of this standard pole lima are very vigorous and productive. The pods are medium dark green, very large, five to six inches long, broad, flat, filled with four or five very large white beans of finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, white with slight greenish tinge. One pound will plant 60 hills; 60 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.



King of the Garden Pole Lima

GARDEN OR TABLE BEETS

CULTURE—Beets thrive best in rather light, mellow and deep-worked soil which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure or fertilizer which should be well mixed with soil. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, covering about one inch deep and thin out the plants to 4 inches apart in the drills. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 12 to 15 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 ft. of drill, 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

No. 33. Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Beet

(50 Days).—A desirable second early market sort and suitable as well for the home garden. Short tops, roots nearly round, dark red; flesh purplish red with light zoning. Although classed as a second early variety, it is grown largely as a main crop beet and as it is a splendid keeper, is well adapted to this purpose.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb. \$1.00.

No. 34. Crosby's Egyptian

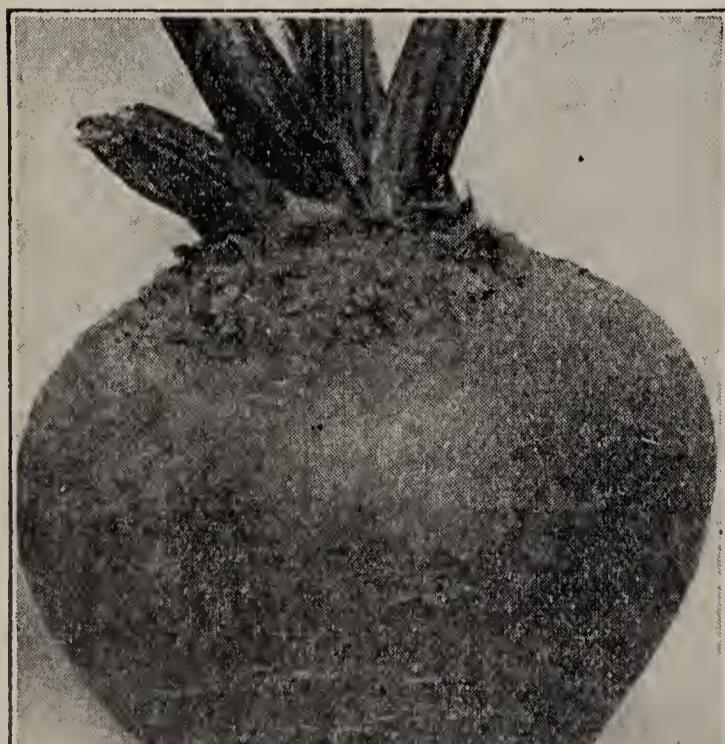
(45 Days).—The largest of the very early sorts. It is very quick to attain size. The shape is a little flat but very uniform. The tops are small, the color a bright red, flesh a trifle lighter in color and lightly zoned; very sweet and tender. An improvement on other Egyptian sorts, being almost as early and of more desirable shape, color and quality.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb. \$1.00.

No. 35. Early Eclipse

(45 Days).—An early beet especially desirable for the home garden and used for bunching. The tops are small with medium sized, round, bright red roots; flesh bright red, zoned pinkish white. A very tender, crisp and sweet beet, especially when young, but retains these good qualities as it gets older.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Edmand's Early Blood Turnip Beet



No. 36. Detroit Dark Red or Red Ball

One of the very best sorts for home or market garden and for canning purposes. Roots uniformly smooth, of medium size, and globe shaped; skin dark red, flesh solid vermillion red, seldom showing any white zones. Quality is of the very best, sweet, tender and never stringy. A good variety for early and late planting. The tops, being small and upright growing, permit close planting. This is our biggest seller and from all reports, is the beet best adapted to this section.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb. \$1.00.

No. 37. SWISS CHARD—TURNIP BEETS

(35 Days).—Swiss Chard is grown much in the same way as beets. The seed should be sown during April or May, in drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and the seedlings thinned out to stand from one to two feet apart in the row. Swiss Chard grows easily in any well-drained, fertile soil. The plants are quite hardy, and will yield throughout the summer and fall until severe frosts touch the foliage. The leaves are usually boiled, similarly to spinach, which they resemble in flavor. The large white ribs are creamed like asparagus. One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. per acre in drills.

LUCULLUS — An enormous yielding, strong growing variety with extra large leaves which are thick, heavily crumpled and curled.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb. 85c.

LONG ISLAND GROWN CABBAGE SEED

No. 38. Perfection Drumhead Savoy

(110 Days).—Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost, when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early July as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.



No. 39. Early Jersey Wakefield

(70 Days).—The most popular extra early cabbage. Plants are compact, erect, with few outer leaves and withstand cold and unfavorable weather well as they are very hardy. Heads are medium size, cone shaped and solid. This variety has been for a long time the market gardeners' favorite for a first early cabbage.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

No. 40. Charleston or Large Wakefield

(75 Days).—This is a selection from the best Early Jersey Wakefield type with the same characteristics, but is much larger and although it matures about a week later, is popular with many growers on account of its large size.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

No. 41. Copenhagen Market

(75 Days).—Very fine and nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield. Plants are vigorous but compact bearing on short stems, heads are large, round and solid with few outer leaves, light green in color and of upright growth. An excellent variety for either home or market garden.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

No. 42. Mammoth Rock Red

(90 Days).—An excellent red cabbage; splendid winter keeper. Heads round to slightly flattened globe-shaped; commonly 7 inches in diameter and weigh about 7 lbs.; very hard; deep purplish-red.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

No. 42A. Early Flat Dutch

(90 Days).—A standard second early short stemmed variety. Heads are similar to Late Flat Dutch, except that they are somewhat smaller and mature earlier. A sure header and thoroughly satisfactory cabbage in every way.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CULTURE—For plants of the earliest sorts, sow seed in January or February under glass, and put out in flats or frames about 2 inches apart each way. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. A rich, warm, fibrous loam is best. Set the early plants in rows about 18 inches apart, and rows at least 2 feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and irrigate in dry weather if practicable. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plant is of great benefit. A fertilizer with a high percentage of potash will also do much good. For late cabbage plants, sow seed in drills in open ground during April and May, and transplant in June and July about 2 feet apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. Dusting with tobacco dust, slug shot, etc., are good and safe remedies for some of the insect pests attacking plants of the cabbage family. Sow one ounce for 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces for one acre. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

No. 43. Early Drumhead

(90 Days).—Produces large, firm, broad, flat heads, fine grained and sweet. Heads weighing from 15 to 25 pounds. It is ready for marketing two or three weeks earlier than the Late Drumhead.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

No. 44. Late Flat Dutch

(110 Days).—A very popular and highly esteemed variety, extensively cultivated for market and family use. Heads are large, round, flattened and very firm; has a short stem and is very hardy. A fine main crop cabbage.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

No. 45. Large Late Drumhead

(110 Days).—This is a very hardy and desirable fall and winter cabbage. Heads large, flat and solid. A good keeper and shipper.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

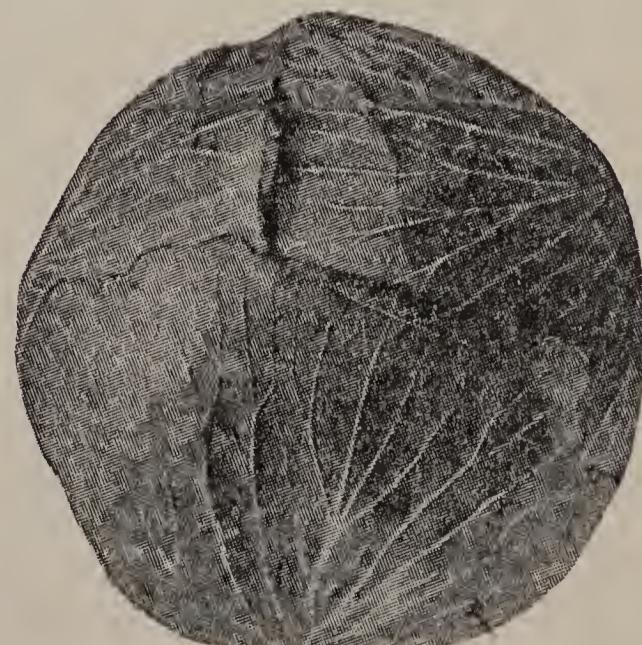
No. 46. Short-Stemmed Danish Ballhead

Grown in Denmark

(110 Days).—One of the best winter sorts and one of the most hardy. The strong growth of this variety enables it to withstand dry weather well, and its good keeping quality makes it a most valuable cabbage for winter storing. Heads which are borne on short stems are medium size, round and very solid. A handsome and valuable type that should be more extensively grown in this section.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CABBAGE PLANTS—See page 49.



Danish Ball Head

CARROTS

CULTURE — Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later sowings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One oz. will sow 100 ft. of drill; 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.



Danver's Half Long Carrots

NO. 47. OXHEART—(65 Days).—Very early and one of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the longer varieties might fail. Fully grown roots measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the top, and from 3 to 4 inches in length. The flesh is bright orange in color; free from hard core or fibre, and is sweet and tender. Exceptionally fine for the home garden, and sells quickly on the market, due to its fine appearance and superb quality. They are sweetest when still small.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

NO. 48. CHANTENAY—(60 Days).—A most excellent, medium early, half long variety. It is one of the best in quality for the market and home garden, while its great productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested make it desirable as a field sort. The tops are medium sized with small neck. The mature roots are thick, five and one-half to six inches in length, uniformly half long or stump rooted but tapering slightly, smooth, deep orange-red in color. The flesh is very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort, the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. The variety is extensively used for bunching.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

NO. 49. DANVER'S HALF LONG—(65 Days).—A half long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. It is a desirable second early and main crop carrot for the home garden and is also suitable for field culture. The tops are of medium size. The mature roots are of medium length, six to eight inches long, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. The flesh is deep orange, tender and of good quality. Although the roots of this variety at maturity are comparatively short, they often produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—Cauliflower requires much the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage, but is not as hardy in resistance to either hot or cold or dry weather. The plants should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather. Early planting is essential in this section. Plant in hot beds in February, March and early April, cover seed with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. fine soil firmly pressed down. Transplanting should be done in moist weather. Be sure to transplant to a rich, well fertilized moist soil, at least as rich as the seed bed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. produces about 500 plants, 3 to 4 ounces make enough to plant an acre. Set plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 foot rows. Cultivate frequently. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the other leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored. Cut when head is hard and compact.

NO. 50. EARLY SNOWBALL—(90 Days).—This variety is not only the earliest to head but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality.

Postpaid, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS — See page 49.

COLLARDS

Collards are cultivated and grown much the same as cabbage. They are strictly a Southern vegetable and are the greens, being improved by the

old time winter touch of frost.

Sow the seed thickly in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started, thin to two or three feet apart in the row. In this section seed may be sown from March to May, but is usually sown from July to September. Sow 1 oz. of seed to 100 ft. of row, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

NO. 51. TRUE GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN—(80 Days).—This is the white or green stemmed variety, growing two to three feet high and forming a large, loose open head or cluster of leaves with a rather long stem. A frost, if not too severe, will improve rather than injure the quality of the leaves.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

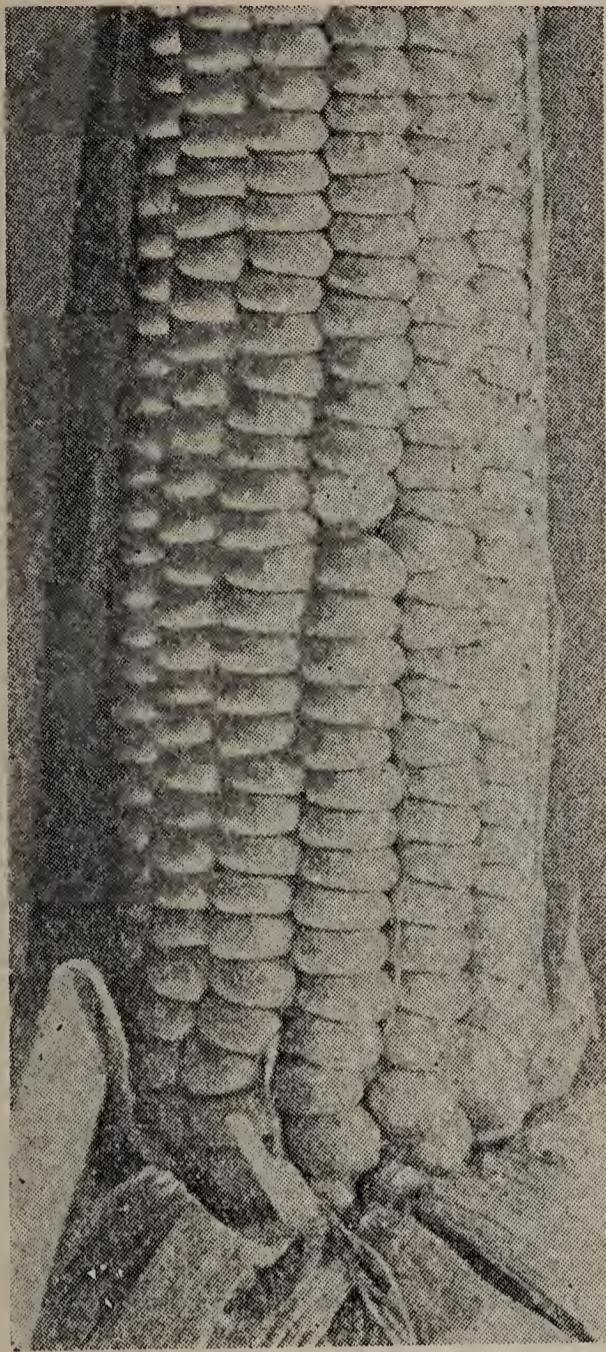
NO. 52. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—(80 Days).—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular whenever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GEOGIA CABBAGE COLLARD—A cross between Collards and Charleston Wakefield Cabbage, giving a cabbage-like flavor and it heads up like a cabbage. Originated at the Georgia Experiment Station. Hardy as Collards, and stands hot weather. The loose heads are not as large as many cabbages, but many are real heads that can be left on the plant and used through the winter as wanted. Heads rounded, of delicious flavor, either for boiling or cutting for slaw.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

GARDEN AND SUGAR CORN



NO. 56. GOLDEN GIANT—(75 Days).—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantages of being about double the size of Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05. Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c.

NO. 57. TRUCKERS' FAVORITE—(65 Days).—For a second early corn to follow Adams Early, or for late planting to mature early, this is a good sort. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes most desirable size for roasting ears. It makes an excellent field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops and in addition to being an excellent roasting ear, makes fine meal. Not a true sugar corn, but one of the favorite roasting ears. Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c.

NO. 60. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—(80 Days).—The leading midseason variety and a very popular and satisfactory corn for this section. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long, cob small, white and densely covered with long, slender, white grains without row formation. The stalk grow 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet high, bearing two to three ears. A good yielder, and keeps in good condition a long time.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

CULTURE—Corn thrives best in a rich, warm soil. To secure bumper crops use commercial fertilizer. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot.

Plant at intervals of about two weeks apart, so as to have a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. This method is also a protection in case the first plantings are lost. Continue plantings through July and into August, if season is favorable, for late roasting ears.

If planted in rows, make the rows three to four feet apart and place the seed twelve to sixteen inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down.

If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way and plant four to six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be three and one-half to four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently and when six inches high thin so as to leave three or four plants in the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 lbs. plants an acre.

NO. 54. ADAMS EXTRA EARLY—(60 Days).—Not a sugar corn, but a good small roasting ear largely grown for very early use, being hardy, standing early planting and the thick, hardy husks not only protect the ear from cold, but prevent the entrance of the corn worm. For extra early roasting ears this is the variety to plant, but will not produce a big, showy ear. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c

NO. 53. BLACK MEXICAN—(75 Days).—The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about eight inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05.
Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c.

NO. 55. IMPROVED LARGE ADAMS—(70 Days).—This is also a hardy corn about two weeks later than Adams Extra Early, but much bigger and better. The stout stalks grow to 7 ft. in height, bearing one or two large or medium sized ears, which are well filled with fine white grain that is of excellent quality if pulled at the proper stage. Not a true sugar corn, but an excellent roasting ear.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.
Not prepaid, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c.

NO. 59. HOWLING MOB—(75 Days).—A big eared medium early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties. Stalks usually bear two ears 7 to 9 inches long with 12 to 14 rows of pearly white grains. The shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the worm so destructive to early sweet corn.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

NO. 61. STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—(80 Days).—The standard main crop sweet corn, more extensively planted than any other variety, being the general favorite for the home garden and market for late use. If planted at the same time with earliest kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. The stalks grow about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, bearing an abundance of ears 8 to 9 inches long, sixteen to eighteen rowed with very deep, sweet white grains of delicious flavor, remaining a long time in good cooking condition.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

NO. 58. GOLDEN BANTAM—(70 Days).—This is the earliest of the true sweet corns. For sweetness and richness of flavor it has no equal. It is hardy, a vigorous grower, an early maturing variety of very dwarf growth and can, therefore, be planted closer than other sorts and through a longer range of season. The cob is small but fills out nicely with large, deep, cream-colored kernels, which turn to yellow when ready for the table. Each stalk bears two or three well filled ears, six to seven inches in length and eight rowed.

Postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

CUCUMBER SEED

CULTURE—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers, the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure or sheep fertilizer, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty well over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable.

In this section it is best to make two sowings; one in the early spring and the second late in June and early in July. One ounce is sufficient for 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre. Spray with Dowco or a mixture of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux when plants are young, in late afternoon or early evening. A light sprinkling of tobacco dust also does a great deal of good. Try planting a radish seed in every hill, as it helps to keep the bugs away.

Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough and before it begins to ripen, otherwise the vines will stop bearing.

NO. 62. WHITE SPINE, IMPROVED EARLY—(65 Days).

The earliest and best known of the White Spines; a short, square ended, rather three cornered type, 7 in. long, very productive, fine for slicing or pickles; medium green color.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

NO. 63. EARLY CLUSTER—(55 Days).—Very early and prolific Fruit which is borne in clusters in the center of the plant, is light green in color, chunky in shape and about 5 inches long.

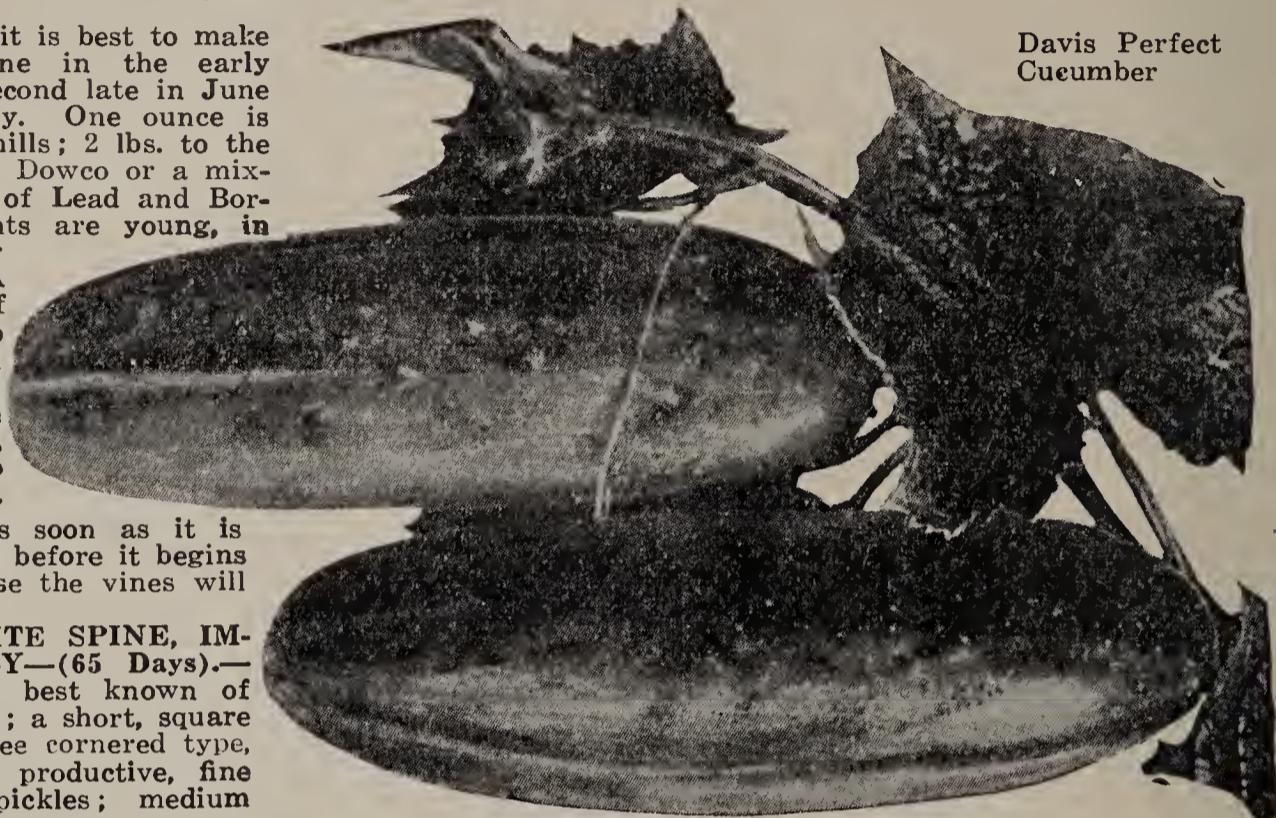
Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

NO. 64. CHICAGO PICKLING—(60 Days).—A small, crisp, dark green early, prolific sort more largely used for pickling than any other kind. 6 inches long.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

NO. 65. DAVIS PERFECT—(60 Days).—An

Davis Perfect Cucumber



extra long, dark green mid-season type of White Spine; retains its color and good qualities long after being picked; fruit is 11 inches long, smooth and tapering at both ends, flesh crisp, solid, with few seeds.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

NO. 66. LONG GREEN IMPROVED—(75 Days).—A standard late, well known table sort. Twelve to fourteen inches long, slender, more or less warted, tapering towards the stem end, color dark green, flesh white and firm.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

CELERY SEED

CULTURE—Sow seed in February, March or April, in rows, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of a spade. Soak seed for 24 hours before planting; cover very lightly and keep constantly moist. When 4 inches high, cut off tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from June to October in rows 3 feet apart, 6 inches apart in row. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by gathering the leaves together while the earth is drawn about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of it falls between the leaves. Repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible. One oz. sows about 100 feet, and produces about 2,000 plants.

NO. 67. IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—(120 Days).—The earliest and most easily blanched as well as the most satisfactory celery for spring sowing in this section. Foliage is an attractive light green. Stalks are pure white, crisp and of a delicious nutty flavor. It is a popular variety for early market and a great addition to the home garden.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

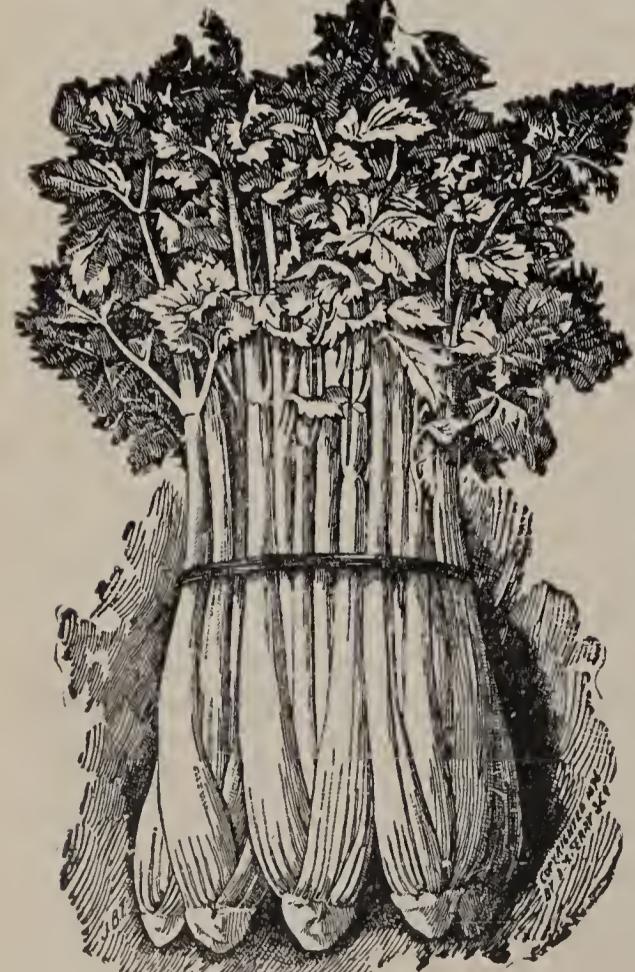
NO. 68. GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—(110 Days).—A golden yellow color; ribs are brittle and of a delicious flavor. This is the easiest maturing sort. Stalks are heavy, perfectly solid, about 20 inches high; easily blanched.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

NO. 69. WINTER QUEEN—(140 Days).—This is the finest winter variety. It is of dwarf growth; foliage is a rich green color. The plants make large bunches of extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. It is easily blanched and is a splendid variety for either home garden or truck farmers.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

CELERY PLANTS—See page 49.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Seed germinates slowly and should be started in hotbed, covering $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, for in this, as in all semi-tropical plants, it is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When plants have two rough leaves transplant three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights is past, harden off by gradual exposure to the sun and air and decreasing the supply of water, then carefully transplant to open ground, setting two and one-half feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. In very cool and wet summers egg plants frequently fail to head. In such cases try pinching off the ends of the branches after plants begin to bloom, so that only two or three fruits will set. Dust with slug shot to protect from bugs. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 6 ozs. to plant an acre.

NO. 70. BLACK BEAUTY—(120 Days).—This earliest and most desirable Egg Plant has gradually superseded all other varieties. The fruits which are borne freely on strong, stocky plants, are egg-shaped and grow to good size. The skin is a rich dark purple which does not fade when the fruits reach maturity. For plants see page 49. Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Generally sown from August 15th to October 15th, but frequently sown in the spring with satisfactory results. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Two ounces plant 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 5 to 7 lbs. in drills. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

NO. 71. DWARF CURLED SCOTCH—(55 Days).—A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf, spreading variety; foliage long and of an attractive bright green. Very hardy and of excellent flavor.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

NO. 72. DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN—(60 Days).—A hardy, vigorous and spreading variety; leaves are large and rather plain in the center, but cut and frilled at the edges; color is a bluish-green.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale

WIRE HANGING BASKETS (12 inch diameter)

Postpaid each 50c.
Not prepaid each 35c.

ENDIVE

CULTURE—One of the best salads for fall and winter use. Endive is not only much used for salads and garnishings, but is also desirable for greens and for flavoring soups and stews.

Plants may be sown at any season of the year but are more generally used late in the fall. For early use sow from March 15th; for fall supply sow in June through September in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

One ounce sows 200 ft. of drill. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep.

NO. 73. MOSS GREEN CURLED (35 Days).—A very hardy medium green curled leaved sort, crisp and tender; blanches creamy white. The preferred and much the best variety.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

KOHL-RABI

CULTURE—The edible part is the turnip shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. Seed should be sown in light rich soil as early in spring as possible in rows one and one-half feet apart and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well. Plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use. Sow 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

NO. 74. EARLY WHITE VIENNA—(50 Days).—Extremely early, with distinctly small tops; bulbs medium size, very light green or nearly white and of best quality. Worthy of a place in any garden.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS

NO. 75. Horse Radish rarely produces seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. Mark off the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, in rich, moist, well-prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in the rows vertically, the small end down, and the top 1 to 2 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. See page 49 for prices.

LETTUCE SEED

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in February and March, harden off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18 inch rows. For succession, sow every 3 weeks. Sowing may be made in open ground early in the Spring and the plants thinned out. Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. After plants are set out, a side-dressing of Nitrate of Soda will stimulate their growth.

For fall use plant in July and August. Plant the hardy kinds in September and October. Protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring. One ounce will sow about 100 ft. of drill or produce about 1500 plants. About 2 lbs. will make plants enough for an acre.

No. 76. Grand Rapids

(45 Days).—The favorite loose-leaved forcing lettuce and the best to sow outside in the spring and fall for family use. Leaves short, spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled and the border heavily fringed; color very light green, with no trace of brown. Grows very rapidly and keeps in good marketable condition for a long time after cutting. A most handsome and attractive lettuce and deservedly popular.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

No. 78. Big Boston

(50 Days).—Very popular for outside for summer and fall use as well as cold frame forcing. Head large and compact, leaves broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge; color light green, slightly tinged reddish-brown, heart greenish tinged yellow. Big Boston gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions and is a favorite with home gardeners, and as it ships well, is largely raised by truckers.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

No. 79. Iceberg

(50 Days).—A large, late, crisp cabbage heading variety; heads very firm, hard and well blanched, leaves broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, borders finely frilled; color medium green with faint brown tracing on the border. Quality is the best. Adapted for late fall sowing.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

No. 80. New York or Wonderful

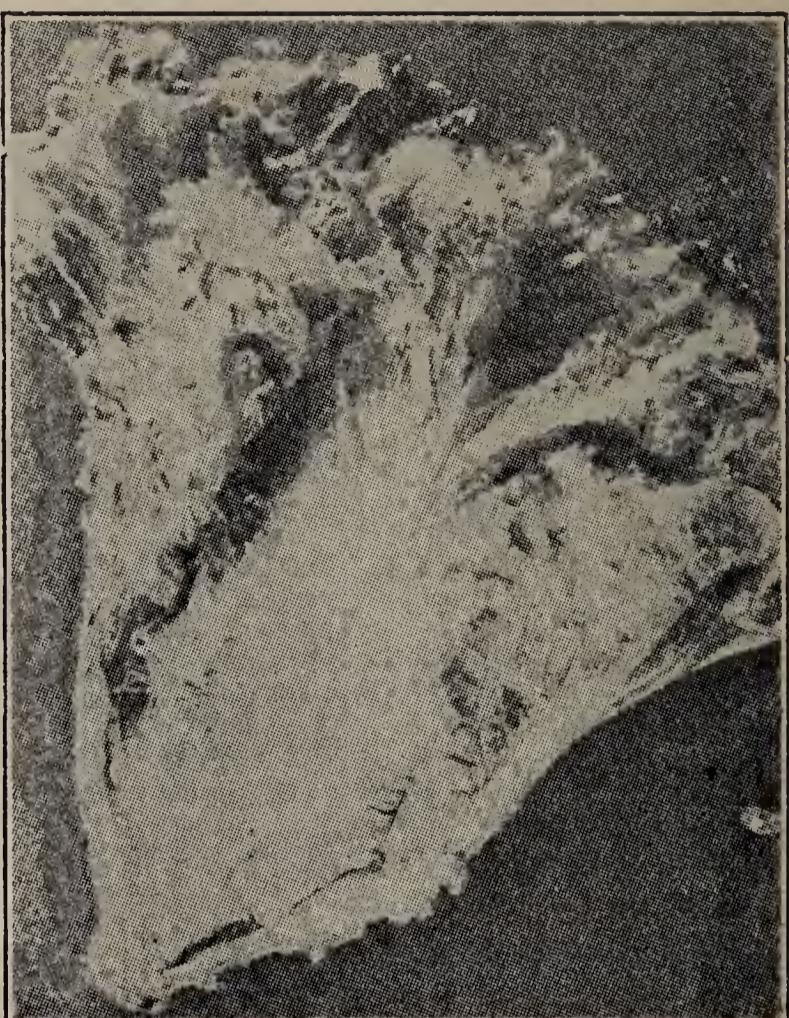
(50 Days).—A very large, late globular heading variety, leaves broad, of thick texture, fairly blistered and crumpled and the borders frilled; color dark green. The quality is excellent and as it is a reliable grower in almost every soil, it can be highly recommended. Known in California and the West as "Los Angeles," and shipped east under the trade name of "Iceberg." Splendid for late fall sowing.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

No. 81. Chicken Lettuce

(55 Days).—Unlike any you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

No. 82. Hanson, Improved

(50 Days).—One of the most reliable, sure heading sorts; head globular, large and late; leaves large and very broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, borders finely filled, color clear light green and quality very superior. A fine variety for midsummer planting outside as it withstands the hot season better than most sorts and is a slow seeder.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.



Big Boston Lettuce

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUP

CULTURE—A rich, sandy soil and good seed are absolutely essential for success in raising the best muskmelons. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm; plant in hills 4 to 6 ft. apart each way; old well rotted manure or sheep fertilizer should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in each hill and in liberal quantity. Add a good commercial fertilizer and make the hills rich. Put from 10 to 16 seeds to the hill, 1 in. deep, and when danger of insects destroying the young plants is past, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until vines cover the ground. Spray with Dowco, or a mixture of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux. Applications of Tobacco Dust will also do a great deal of good. A radish plant grown in each hill will help to keep the bugs away. One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 lbs. to an acre.

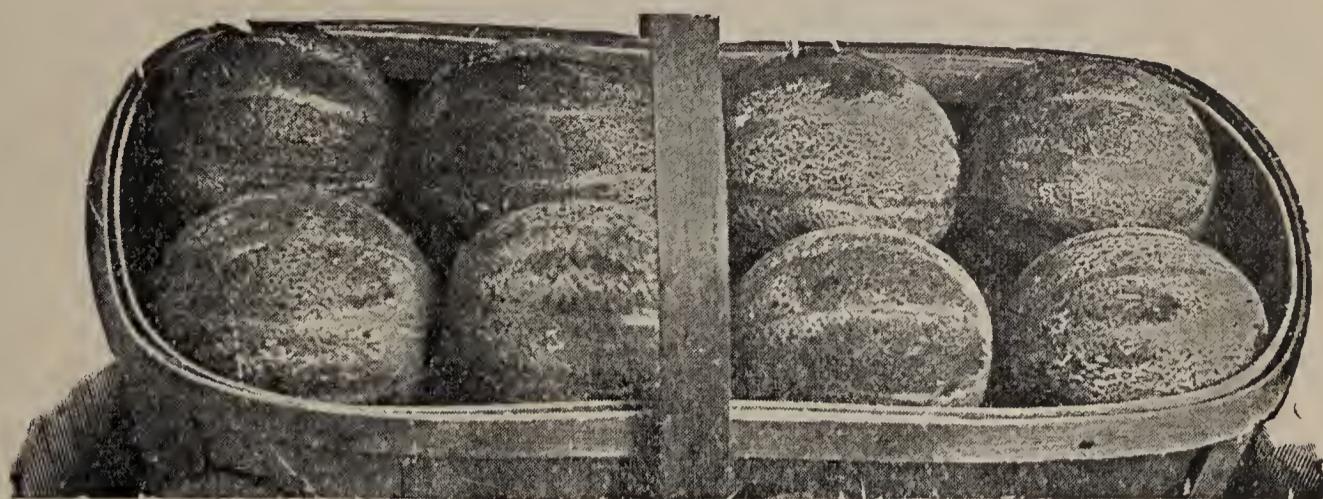
No. 83. Gold Lined Rocky Ford

(75 Days).—Pollock's 10-25 is the best of the Rocky Ford type of melons. The melons are solidly netted, without ribs, very uniform in size and shape, do not develop soft spots and can be picked closer than any other type of Rocky Fords. The flesh is a rich salmon about two thirds of the depth, changing to green near the rind. This color is very uniform.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

No. 84. Banana Cantaloupe

(80 Days).—Shaped somewhat as the name indicates; grows about 24 inches long; flesh deep salmon color. Has a banana flavor. This melon does well in this section and is very popular with a great many growers. Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.



No. 85. Honey Dew

(85 Days).—This late variety has become extremely popular on account of its large size and excellent quality. The fruit is oval in form, about 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; surface smooth and hard, without ribbing or netting; creamy white in color, turning to lemon tint when fully ripe; flesh light emerald green; very thick, ripening to the rind; very tender with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon. An excellent variety for storing.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

No. 86. Hoodoo, Hearts of Gold

(80 Days).—A splendid, small, mid-season variety; fruit, round, with tendency to heart-shaped, densely covered with fine gray netting and distinctly ribbed; flesh very thick, ripening thoroughly to the rind, with small seed cavity; of a rich orange color and highest quality. A fine shipping sort. Try this melon; you will like it.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.15.

LEEK

Plant February, March and Sept.

CULTURE—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. Sowings should also be made in September, and transplanted outside in the fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

No. 87. Large American Flag

(80 Days).—A variety which has become very popular with market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

CRESS

NO. 88. WATER CRESS—(50 Days).—A hardy plant which can easily be grown in a shallow pond of fresh water or along the edges of shallow running streams. Seed may be readily started in pans or boxes of very moist earth. When the young plants are well grown, they should be transplanted to the stream or pond.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

NO. 89. UPLAND CRESS—(40 Days).—Extra Curled (Peppergrass.) A small, curled plant, having a fine pungent flavor and used as a salad. Sown in the spring, 1 oz. to about 200 ft. of drill, about one ft. apart. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.



Hoodoo (Hearts of Gold)

SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEED

THE WATERMELON SEED WE OFFER IS SOUTHERN GROWN AND PRODUCED BY AN EXPERT WHO DEVOTES HIS ENTIRE TIME TO THE BUSINESS. SEED OF THIS KIND IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN ORDINARY STOCK BUT RESULTS MORE THAN JUSTIFY THE SLIGHT ADDITIONAL COST. YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THIS SEED.

Culture — Prepare the soil by thoroughly working in well rotted manure, pulverized sheep manure or poultry droppings; rich soil gives the plants a good start before insects attack

them. Results will justify the use of plenty of high grade commercial fertilizer, in addition to compost. Make hills 8 ft. apart each way, plant 10 to 12 seeds to a hill, covering 1 inch deep; when well up, thin out, leaving 3 strong plants to a hill. Spray with Dowco, or a mixture of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux. Applications of Tobacco Dust will also do a great deal of good. A radish plant grown in each hill will help to keep the bugs away. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. to an acre.

No. 90. Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake

(90 Days). — Is an elongated gray with light green stripes; an excellent shipper, vines vigorous and productive. Flesh red and sweet, seeds white with black tips. Average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

No. 91. Halbert's Honey

(85 Days). — This melon is dark green, slightly ridged and blunt at both ends; the flesh is very sweet and melting, leaves no trace of pulp; bright crimson; not a good shipper. Rind very tender; grows very long in shape; small white seeds with black tips. Average weight 25 pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

No. 92. Tom Watson

(85 Days). — One of the best melons either for market or home use; very prolific, attains a larger size than any of the long green melons, frequently growing 50 or 60 pounds in weight; no tipped ends or specks to rot; one of the best shippers. The rind is thin but tough, flesh deep red; tender, firm and sweet; produces melons 18 to 24 inches long by 10 to 12 inches in diameter; seeds light brown, smeared with darker brown. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

No. 93. Stone Mountain

(90 Days). — A new round watermelon showing slight ribs or lobes like a cantaloupe. The color of the smooth skin is light green. The flesh is uniform, beautiful, deep crimson without any white hearts or stringiness. The fruit averages about 45 pounds. The rind is too tender to permit long distance shipping, but for home and local market, it has no equal. It is very prolific and exceptionally sweet. The seeds are white with black points or tips; in some cases there are black spots on the sides. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Tom Watson Watermelon

No. 94. Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo

The "Wondermelon"

(90 Days). — This watermelon is known locally as Red River; it is very popular and does exceptionally well in this section. Dark green skin, thin rind; flesh bright scarlet, solid, very sweet and crisp; not a good shipper for long distance. The fruits are oblong and uniform in size; seeds cream with an occasional seed smeared with brown. Average weight 25 pounds.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

No. 95. Peerless or Ice Cream

(85 Days). — This melon has become a favorite with a great many; flesh deep crimson and fine grained, excellent quality, dark mottled green rind, shape oblong. Seed cream white, some smeared with brown. Average weight 30 pounds. It is one of the finest quality melons grown, especially for the home grower.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE — Grown for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served as a vegetable. Can be cured like dried apples and then used for soup at any time. When the soil has become warm, sow thickly in rows 3 ft. apart, and when large enough, thin out to a foot apart in the rows. One ounce will sow 30 ft. of row; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. Cover 1 in. deep.

No. 96. Extra Early Dwarf

(50 Days). — An extra early maturing variety. Very productive. Plants are more dwarf in habit of growth than those of other varieties. Pods short, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender and of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

No. 97. White Velvet

(60 Days). — The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

No. 98. Perkins' Mammoth (Long Green)

(60 Days). — This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive. The pods are deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender, and of good quality. This is a desirable market as well as home garden sort. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

MUSTARD

CULTURE—It is used the same as spinach, or boiled with meats as greens. Sow in February, March or April, or in September and October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast to an acre, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.



Southern Giant or Curled Mustard

NO. 99. SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—(35 Days).—Plants vigorous and hardy, of upright spreading growth; leaves large, light green-tinged yellow, much crumpled and frilled at the edges. Succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. The most popular with Southern growers.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

NO. 100. CHINESE BROAD LEAF—(40 Days).—Plants rather tall and upright growing and produce considerably more leaf growth than other varieties. The leaves are large, broad, comparatively smooth and have broad distinct midrib. When cooked the leaves are of excellent quality. The variety is distinct in that it stays in condition without bolting to seed considerably longer than others.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

ONION SETS

CULTURE—One quart will plant about 30 feet of row; 12 to 15 bushels an acre. Plant 2 to 4 inches apart in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; set the onions right side up $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch deep, cover and firm dirt down. Soil should be rich and what is known as quick growing soil with plenty of old, well-rotted stable manure, sheep manure or a commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of potash. Onions must be kept free from weeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as early spring. (Peck 8 lbs.).

NO. 101. JAPANESE OR EBENEZER—Recommended for home use. Special productive of large somewhat flattened onion with yellow skin and white firm flesh. Keeps hardy and sound all winter. Very slow in going to seed.

NO. 102. SILVER SKIN—Produce earliest green onions.

NO. 103. YELLOW DANVERS—Standard for color in most markets.

NO. 104. WHITE MULTIPLIER—Very productive and of the finest flavor, matures very early, producing a cluster of good sized onion from a single set.

NO. 105. YELLOW POTATO—The old original English multiplier. Make a large onion every other year. Sets produce big onions and big onions produce sets. Postpaid, qt. 20c; gal. 65c pk. \$1.00.

When larger quantities of Onion Sets are desired, please write for prices.

ONION SEED

CULTURE—Sow in spring as early as ground can be worked. Soil must be rich, thoroughly clean and pulverized. Use well rotted stable manure, sheep manure, or a commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of potash. Sow in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch and when seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall, they should be thinned to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Onions must be kept free from weeds. For raising sets and onions for pickling, rows should be 10 to 12 inches apart. Late plantings are made in August and September. One ounce sows 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre. For growing pickling onions use 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre; for sets 40 to 50 lbs.

NO. 106. PRIZETAKER—(100 Days).—Sweet Spanish. (Riverside Strain). Very handsome onion of the largest size. Skin yellow, flesh white and flavor very mild. Bulbs often weigh two pounds. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

NO. 107. SILVER SKIN OR WHITE PORTUGAL—(100 Days).—A large flat, white onion of mild and pleasant flavor; hard and fine grained. Silver skin is extensively grown for sets and is also largely used for pickling onion. A splendid variety for the home or market garden and for green onions. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

NO. 108. YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—(110 Days).—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion. The bulbs are medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe shape, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop and for growing sets. The standard in most markets. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.00.

NO. 109. LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—(100 Days).—The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils and for growing sets.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

NO. 110. CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA—(100 Days).—Most widely grown of all bermuda onions. Produces large pure white flattened onion of mild flavor.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



Silver Skin or White Portugal Onion

PEPPER SEED

Peppers are used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes, for salads or as mangoes. Sow seed early in hot beds $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep or in open seed bed when ground is warm in light soil. When about 3 inches high transplant in rows 18 inches apart, 2 feet apart in the rows. Keep free from weeds and fertilize when about 6 inches high. Poultry droppings are particularly valuable to use. One ounce will produce 1000 plants.

NO. 110-A. CALIFORNIA WONDER (120 Days). — As large as Chinese Giant but much earlier and of the best quality. Heaviest meated, an excellent shipper and rapidly replacing other varieties of this type Pepper.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

NO. 111. PIMENTO—(110 Days).— Sweetest pepper grown, a very thick fleshed, heart-shaped, smooth mild crimson variety, much used for salads; very prolific.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

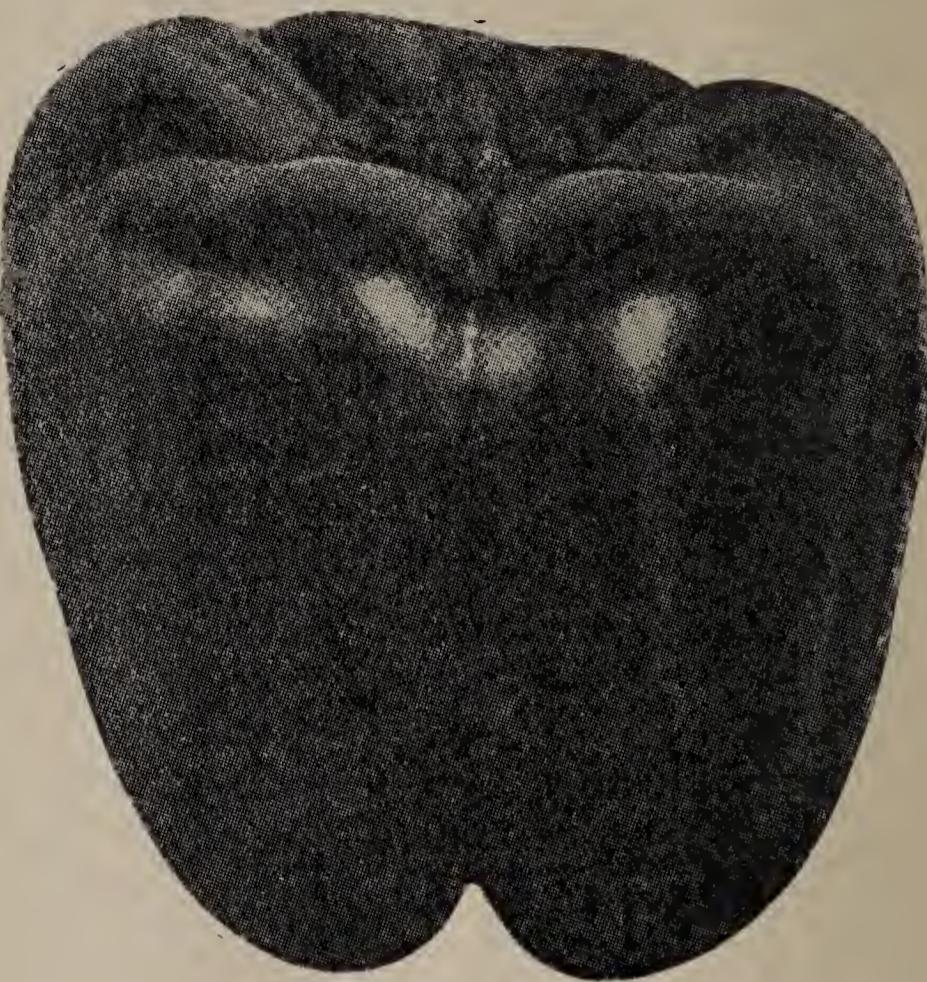
NO. 112. RUBY KING—(110 Days).— This is a fine variety, growing from 4 to 6 inches long, and 3 to 4 inches thick. The flesh is very thick, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an excellent dish for salad.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

NO. 113. LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—(120 Days).— Sometimes, called Sweet Mountain. The plants are vigorous, about two feet high, compact, and very productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. The fruits are 3 in. long, 2 in. diameter, thick, mild flavored and of excellent quality. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

NO. 114. CHINESE GIANT—(130 Days).— One of the very best of the mild red varieties. Plant of short stocky growth, with light green foliage; fruits pendent, thick, blocky and square ended, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and of equal length; color, brilliant glossy scarlet. One of the very best varieties for salads and large mangoes.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Chinese Giant Pepper

NO. 115. LONG RED CAYENNE—(125 Days).— This is a fine slender variety, about 4 in. long, often curved and twisted, very hot, bright red, and of exceedingly pungent flavor as a seasoner. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

PEPPER PLANTS—See page 49.

PARSLEY



CULTURE—This well known plant is very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. One ounce sows 100 feet. Sow both Spring and Fall.

Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Sow as early as possible in the spring, in drills one to two feet apart covering not more than one-half inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up thin to stand four to six inches apart in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will then start a new growth.

NO. 116. CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—(70 Days).— The best and most improved strain of Parsley. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PARSNIP

CULTURE—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows, 18 inches apart, cover lightly, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather. One ounce sows 20 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. sows an acre.

NO. 117. SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN—(100 Days).— Better known and more generally grown than any other sort; roots smooth, usually 15 inches long by 3 inches in diameter at the top; tender and sugary.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GARDEN OR ENGLISH PEAS

(Varieties Marked With Star (*) Are Wrinkled)

CULTURE — Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked, drop seed 3 to 4 inches apart 2 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. between the double rows and stake the tall varieties with brush. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth sorts and they should be planted later; they are sweeter and better flavored. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them 2 to 3 times during the growth. For a continuous crop, plant every 2 weeks as late as August for a fall crop. Gather as fast as they are big enough to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. Peas mature earlier in a light, rich soil; for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is best. Two lbs. will plant 100 ft. of row; 90 to 100 lbs. per acre. Inoculate this seed with Stimugerm. Use plenty of good fertilizer.

No. 118. First and Best

(50 Days).—A standard extra early smooth pea. It is the hardiest, most prolific and profitable of the very early sorts. The well-filled pods containing usually 6 to 8 peas are of fair quality. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 119. Alaska (Large Podded)

(55 Days).—Early, large smooth, blue pea; large broad dark green pods. Hardy, standing early planting. Uniform maturity and other distinct valuable qualities have made it popular with the gardeners and canners. A good early variety for the home garden. Height 3 ft.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 120. Early Bird

(50 Days).—Our biggest seller for first planting on account of its extreme earliness and all round good qualities. A very popular variety with market gardeners. The foliage is a medium green and the pods a dark green. The pods are 4 inches long, pointed and somewhat curved. The seed is green and slightly wrinkled. Very prolific. Height 16 inches.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.30
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 121. *Little Marvel

(55 Days).—An extra early fine dwarf sweet flavored pea, which is rapidly taking the place of some of the older and better known varieties. A fine variety for either private or market garden. Foliage and pods very dark green; pods 3 inches long, nearly round and square ended, containing 7 very dark green peas of high quality. Very productive. Height 14 inches.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.30
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 122. **Blue Bantam or Laxtonia

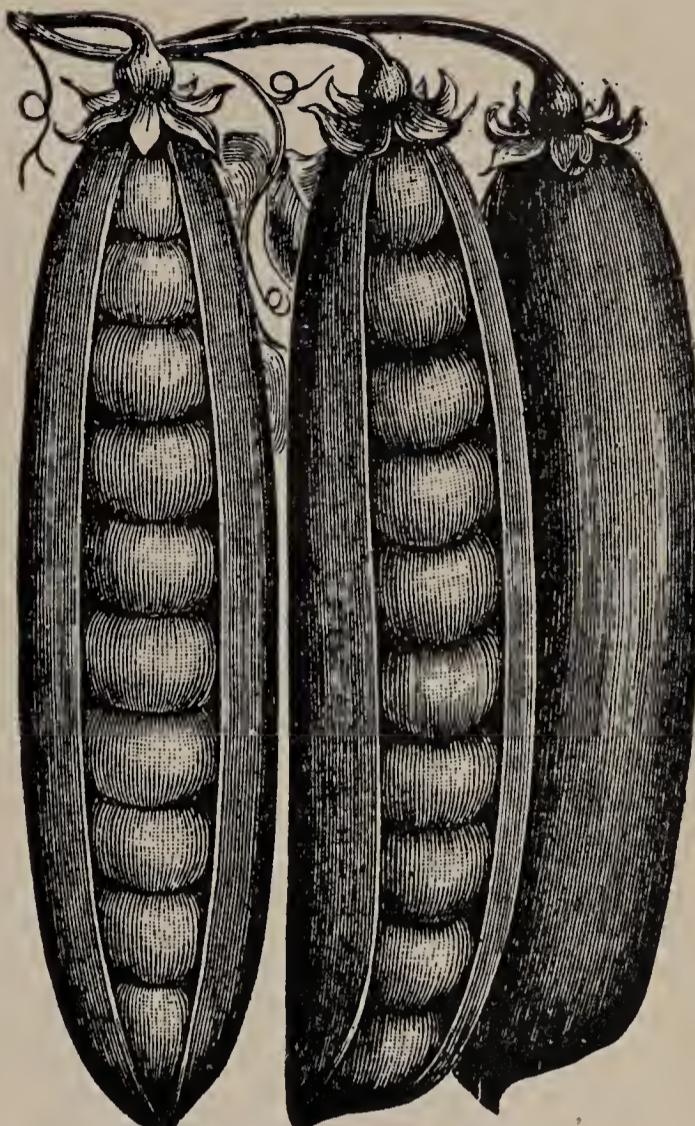
(55 Days).—A splendid large-podded, early dwarf variety which does well in this section and is very popular. Vine and foliage stout and healthy, medium dark green; pointed pods deep green, 4 in. long, broad and straight, containing 6 to 8 deep green peas of excellent quality. Height 15 inches.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.30
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 123. *Gradus or Prosperity

(60 Days).—A standard, early, large podded variety, very popular with market gardeners. Vine and foliage moderately heavy and medium green; pods medium green, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the tip, and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, very sweet, medium green peas; moderately productive and of high quality; Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.30
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.



Dwarf Telephone

No. 124. *Thomas Laxton

(55 Days).—A very popular gardener's variety. Vine and foliage moderately stout, medium green; pods medium green $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, straight, nearly round, green square ended, containing 7 medium dark green peas of superior quality. Compared with Gradus, is a little earlier, more productive, but with a smaller, less broad pod. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.30
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 125. *Dwarf Telephone

(62 Days).—An excellent second early and main crop variety. Vines and foliage dark green and exceptionally stout; pods dark green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, straight and pointed; containing 8 to 10 dark green peas of the best quality. Height about 2 ft.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.30
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 126. *Tall Telephone

(70 Days).—An old standard, high quality, large podded pea. Vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, medium light green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 large, light green peas. A main crop and very productive variety. Height about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.30
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

No. 127. SALAD PEA

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—(75 Days).—It is the very best edible pea obtainable. The large broad pods are of delicious sweet flavor, being very brittle and entirely stringless. Vine stout, medium green; pods light green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 1 in. broad pointed containing 7 light green peas. Seed smooth and white. Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Postpaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50
Not prepaid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

MAINE GROWN SEED IRISH POTATOES

EARLIER—MORE PRODUCTIVE

The famous Maine grown seed potatoes richly deserve the high favor they have won. Under normal growing conditions, seed from this source yield an abundant crop of tubers, true to type and of superior quality. Potatoes planted in many sections soon "run out," become watery and yield poorly; the Maine seed always reproduce a good yield of delicious mealy tubers. Our stock is grown in Aroostook County, Maine, and is carefully selected for seed purposes.

Culture

Potatoes do best in a rich sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

One peck will plant about 100 feet of row, or 100 hills. Ten bushels are required to plant an acre.

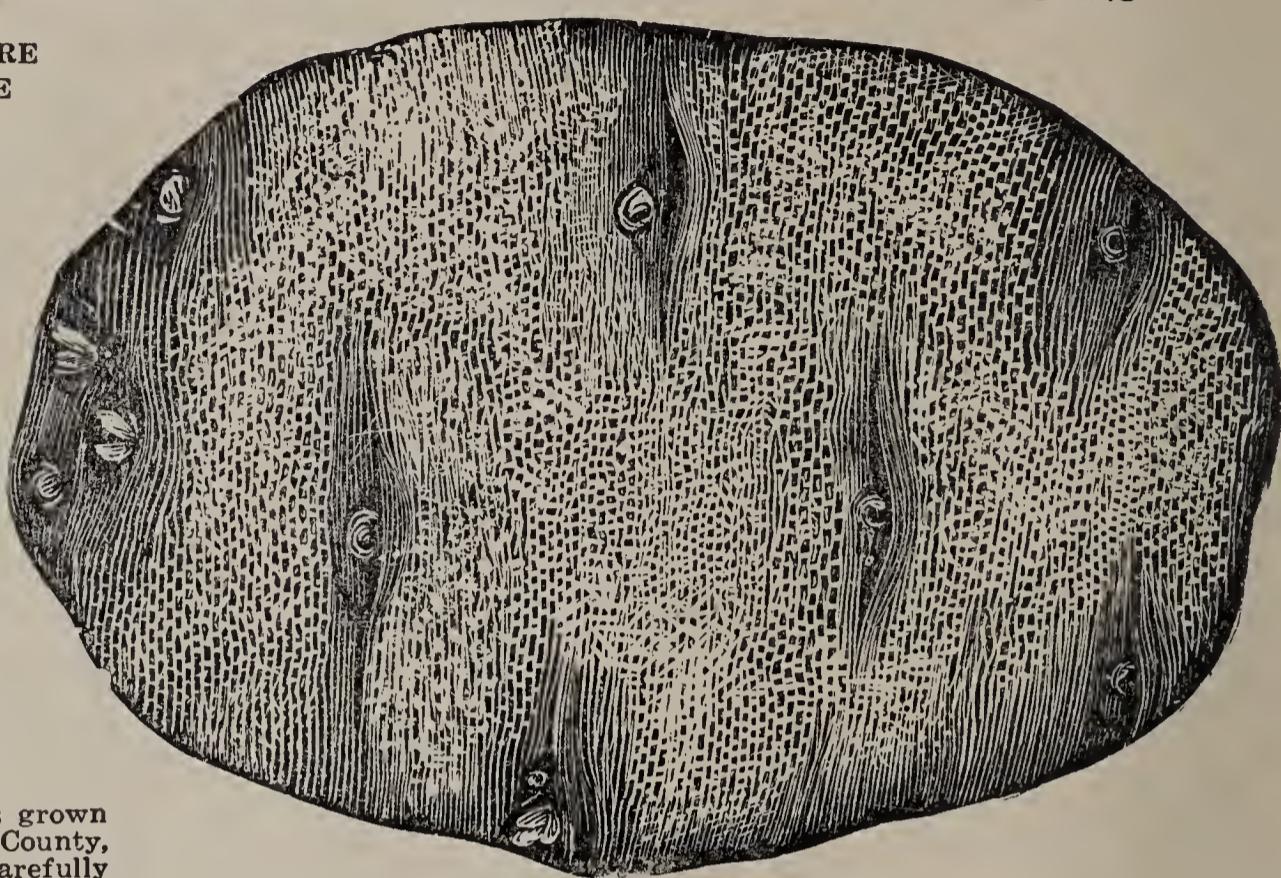
See page 26 for fertilizers.

No. 128. Prevent Potato Scab

Before cutting the potatoes, put them in a burlap bag and dip them in the following solution, allowing to remain about two hours, dry before cutting; 4 oz. Corrosive Sublimate (Bichloride of Mercury) to 30 gals. of water. Dissolve first in small quantity of hot water. Dip whole bag in the solution and add Corrosive Sublimate when you put in more water. Use only in wood, enamel or concrete containers. **BE CAREFUL, DEADLY POISON!** Do not let anything eat potatoes after they are treated. Not prepaid $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Insect Remedies

For Blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture and when bugs appear, apply Arsenate of Lead. Copper Sulphate, Calcium Arsenate or Slug Shot, repeating treatment as often as necessary. Write for a Spraying Chart. See page 18 for Insecticides and fungicides.



Irish Cobbler Potato

No. 130. Irish Cobbler

(115 Days).—This has been the standard white variety for many years, and it is hard to find another that can compare in looks or flavor. The skin is white and smooth; the potato symmetrical; flesh good clear white and mellow when cooked. It is the leading commercial variety and there are more Cobblers grown than all the other kinds put together. Its popularity is due not only to its extreme earliness—being ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose—but is also based on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and one rarely sees a knotty Cobbler for they are generally plump handsome potatoes.

No. 131. Early Rose

(125 Days).—This is one of the most popular potatoes for the early market. Besides being early in maturing, it is very productive, and of excellent quality. The skin is pink and the flesh firm. They make a good appearance and are easily marketed. Very mealy and dry and keep well. Does better on poor land than most sorts.

No. 132. Green Mountain

(135 Days).—Possibly the best-known late Potato on the market. A prolific yielder, growing tubers of large size, oval and fine white flesh. The skin is a dull cream or light russet, the eyes are comparatively small and shallow. Most profitable Potatoes, for market or home use. There is no variety superior in quality to Green Mountain; it has a delightful dry mealy flavor when cooked. A good variety to store for winter use.

No. 133. Raffia (Natural Only)

Raffia is used for many purposes, chiefly for basket making, tying vegetables, etc. By using Diamond Dyes beautiful colors may be secured and Raffia dyed in this way can be made up into many useful articles.

Postpaid lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25.

PUMPKIN SEED

CULTURE—Pumpkins are rapidly growing in favor throughout the South. The larger and coarser sorts make excellent stock food while the majority of the sorts make excellent pies and are used in a number of other ways.

Pumpkins may be planted most any time during spring and early autumn among corn rows, or in the open. Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill or corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Slug Shot or Arsenate of Lead. One ounce will plant 20 hills, three pounds, one acre. Use a good commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of Potash.



Kentucky Field.

No. 134. Candy Roaster

(90 Days.)—This variety, as well as we know, is being grown exclusively in Western North Carolina. It is a hybrid between the Pumpkin and the Squash. The meat has a sweeter flavor than either. When first stewed, then put in a pan, putting spice and sugar in it, and baking or roasting, has the flavor of "Candied" sweet potatoes. It is also often cut up in small pieces and put in the stove and baked or roasted. After sprinkling sugar over it the rind has a brownish-gray color, sometimes mixed with the orange yellow. Seed are large with a polish, and hard.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

No. 135. Kentucky Field or Large Cheese

(85 Days).—A very popular Southern sort; large and flattened. A wonderful keeper; a good stock variety; a valuable eating and pie sort, also suitable for canning. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to a creamy yellow when they mature. Flesh yellow, tender, and of excellent quality.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

No. 136. Sweet or Sugar (New England Pie)

(65 Days).—Fruit small, round, flattened at ends, and slightly ribbed; skin and flesh deep orange yellow; flesh very thick and of high quality. It is not a large pumpkin, but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine grained, deliciously sweet, and a very good keeper.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

No. 137. Green Striped Cushaw

(80 Days).—This is one of the finest pumpkins in existence, a long, crooked neck, terminating in a round or oblong end, enclosing a very small seed cavity; flesh surrounding seed cavity is rich yellow; tender, very thick and of the best flavor. The neck is absolutely solid, rivaling the finest sweet potatoes for baking and as a pie sort it has no equal. Skin with mottled green and white stripes. Fruit will weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. A splendid keeper.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

No. 138. King of Mammoth

(90 Days).—The giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 pounds and reaching two feet or more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed; skin salmon-orange, flesh bright yellow and very thick. Grown only for stock feeding or as a curiosity.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.40.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

No plants or roots sent C. O. D. Prices subject to change without notice and goods being unsold

No. 139. Cabbage Plants (Frost Proof)

Postpaid Prices

100 to 300 plants.....	\$.35 per	100
500 plants	1.50 per	500
1000 or more plants	2.50 per	1000

No. 140. Cauliflower (Double Rooted)

SNOWBALL—Ready about March first.

Postpaid, doz. 40c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25.

No. 114. Celery (Double Rooted)

Not ready until after June 15th.

Postpaid, doz. 35c; 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.25.

No. 142. Egg Plant (Double Rooted)

BLACK BEAUTY—Ready May, June and July.

Postpaid, doz. 40c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25.

No. 143. Peppers (Double Rooted)

Ready May and June.

Postpaid, doz. 40c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25.

No. 144. Sweet Potatoes (Double Rooted)

Please refer to Page 25 for varieties handled.

In ordering please state your first, second and third choice as we are frequently sold out and unable to secure particular varieties. Ready April, May, June and July.

Postpaid, doz. 35c; 100 \$2.00. Write for quantity price.

HARDY ROOTS

No. 146. Asparagus Roots

MARY WASHINGTON (2-year size) 100 for \$2.00.

No. 147. Horse Radish Roots

Postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00.

No. 148. Rhubarb Roots

Do best in a moist or shady place; set out early in the spring or fall in deep, well forked soil, 4 ft. apart each way. Mix freely with manure or coarse litter. A barrel placed over the plants gives ideal protection from the sun and produces longer and more tender stalks. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure; sheep manure is a splendid fertilizer.

Ready after March 1st.

Postpaid, 20c each; 3 for 50c; doz. \$1.75.

HERB SEED

CULTURE—Sow in early spring in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out young plants. Gather when just coming into bloom, tie in small bunches and dry in the shade.

NO. 149 DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 15c.

NO. 150. SAGE—A perennial and the most extensively used and most valuable of all herbs for seasoning. For the dressing in roasted fowls and for sausages, etc., sage is almost a necessity.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 45c.

RADISH SEED

CULTURE—For an early supply sow in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give abundant ventilation to prevent running to leaves. For open-air culture and succession, sow from middle of March until September at intervals of 10 days. Radish do best in a rich loamy soil and must be cultivated often and thoroughly, as it is very important to mature the crop quickly to retain their crisp, tender quality.

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out plants to 4 to 6 inches in the row. Can also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

Fertilize with sheep manure and side dress with Nitrate of Soda. Pull when ready as they become pithy when allowed to stay in ground too long. One oz. sows 50 ft. of drill; 9 to 10 lbs. to an acre.

No. 151. Rapid Red

(25 Days).—The best and quickest growing round red radish and one of the slowest of this type to shoot to seed. Round bright scarlet and with the smallest possible top. Fine for the home garden or for the market; also one of the best forcing varieties. This is the biggest seller and most popular radish in this section. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

No. 152. Sparkler White Tip

(25 Days).—A splendid radish popular with private gardeners as well as growers for the market. Practically the whole lower portion is white and the upper part is deep scarlet. It is larger, rounder and more showy than similar varieties and for this reason as well as for its many fine qualities, is a big seller on the stands; also adapted for forcing.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

No. 153. French Breakfast

(25 Days).—The leading oblong or olive shape radish for market use or home garden. The flesh is white, firm, crisp, juicy, tender and mildly pungent. The skin is bright rose scarlet with small white tip. This variety is very early and a rapid grower either under glass or outdoors.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

No. 154. White Icicle

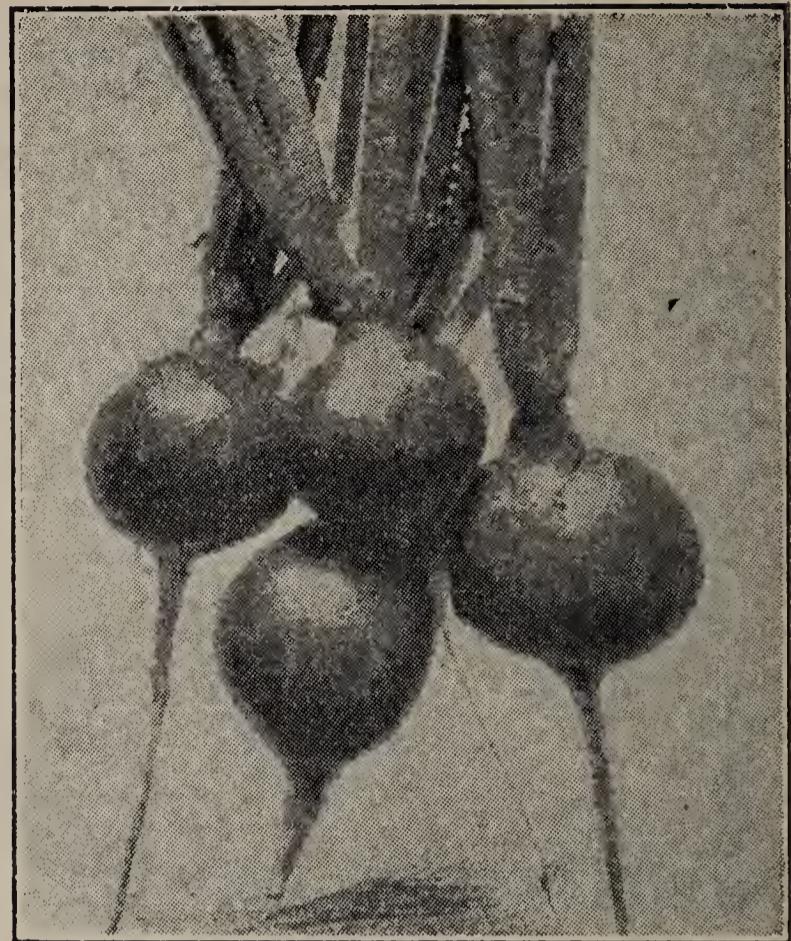
(30 Days).—The finest long white radish and considered by many the best radish in cultivation. The young radishes are ready for use in 30 days and continue to grow, fully retaining their crisp tenderness and mild flavor until quite large. These radishes are transparent white, have small tops, allowing close planting and are very crisp and brittle.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

No. 155. China Winter (Scarlet China)

(60 Days).—The best of the winter sorts. Roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends; skin smooth and bright deep rose color; flesh white, crisp and pungent. The roots grow 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches thick. Sow in August and September.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.



Rapid Red Radish

No. 157. Rhubarb or Pie Plant

CULTURE—Plant in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. Rhubarb will not stand hot sun; a barrel placed over the plants gives ideal protection and will make the plants yield longer and tender stalks. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.40.

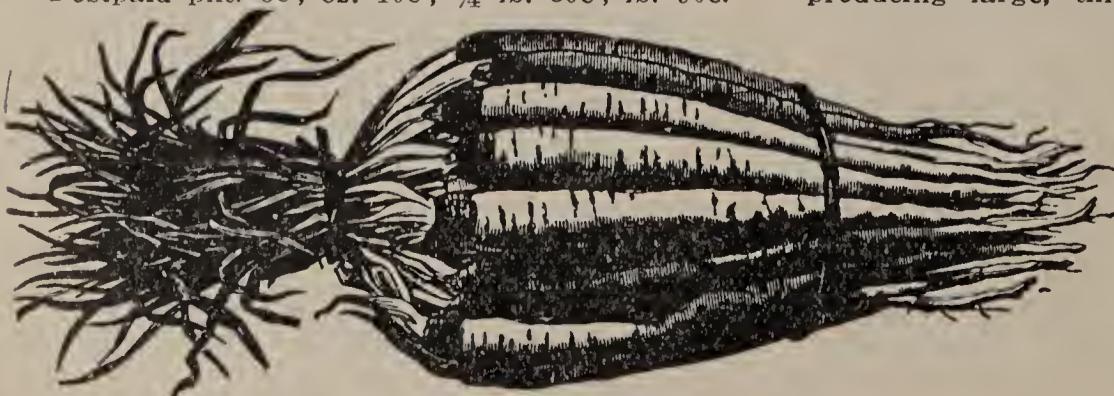
SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE—Sow from March to July in rich light, deeply-worked soil in rows 18 inches apart and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Perfectly hardy and can remain out all winter. Fertilize with Sheep Manure or a good commercial fertilizer. Do not use coarse or fresh manure as it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to an acre. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

NO. 158. MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—

(110 Days).—The best and most popular variety in cultivation, being far superior in size, weight and productiveness to any other. A strong grower, producing large, thick, tapering, almost white roots with little tendency to branch. One of the most desirable winter vegetables.

The roots when cooked are very palatable and nutritious and are served in a variety of ways. The flavor is similar to oysters, and Salsify makes most excellent soup. Postpaid, Package 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.85.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify

SPINACH SEED

CULTURE—This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September, October and November, but for summer use it may be sown at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks during March and April. The fall sowings should be covered, when in exposed places, only with straw or litter during the winter to prevent freezing. Spinach is most tender and sweet when grown in rich soil; it finds a ready and profitable market. Two ounces sow 100 ft. of drill; 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover seed one inch deep.

No. 159. Bloomsdale or Norfolk Savoy

(45 Days).—This very early and hardy variety is the popular favorite of the market and home gardeners. The plant grows upright, the crumpled leaves are medium in size, and of beautiful dark green color, crisp and tender. In extremely hot weather it has a tendency to go to seed, but for early spring and fall planting it has no superior. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

No. 160. New Zealand

(55 Days).—Entirely distant from the true Spinach. Plant tall and spreading with numerous side shoots; leaves medium green, rather small and pointed; grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions. Only the leaves are used for greens which are produced profusely all summer, but are killed at first frost. Sow fairly early in the spring, after soaking the seed in lukewarm water for several hours. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SQUASH

CULTURE—Squash is a quick growing vegetable and does best in sandy loam. It is strictly a hot weather plant and should not be planted until all danger of cool temperature is past. May

and June are the principal squash planting months. After frost is past, plant in a warm, well pulverized, rich soil, 8 or 10 seeds in the hill, about 1 inch deep, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Slug Shot or Arsenate of Lead to keep off bugs. Bush sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Running sorts 1 ounce to 10 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

ACORN OR TABLE QUEEN.—Convenient for baking and serving in halves. It weighs only about 1½ pounds and is acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed, and dark green on the outside. The flesh is rich yellow, dry and mealy, and of delicious flavor. Matures in about 100 days.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$1.25.

NO. 161. GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK
—(60 Days).—Just like the Summer Crookneck, except that the neck is straight but thicker and contains much more flesh. It has the same rich flavor as the Crookneck, has the same deep orange color and is heavily warted. The squashes measure 15 to 18 inches long, about 5 inches in diameter at the large end. It still produces a few of the Crookneck type.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

NO. 162. EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP OR WHITE PATTY PAN—(60 Days).—A very early summer squash; fruit flattened and scalloped, about 8 inches in diameter, comparatively smooth on the surface and creamy white in color.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

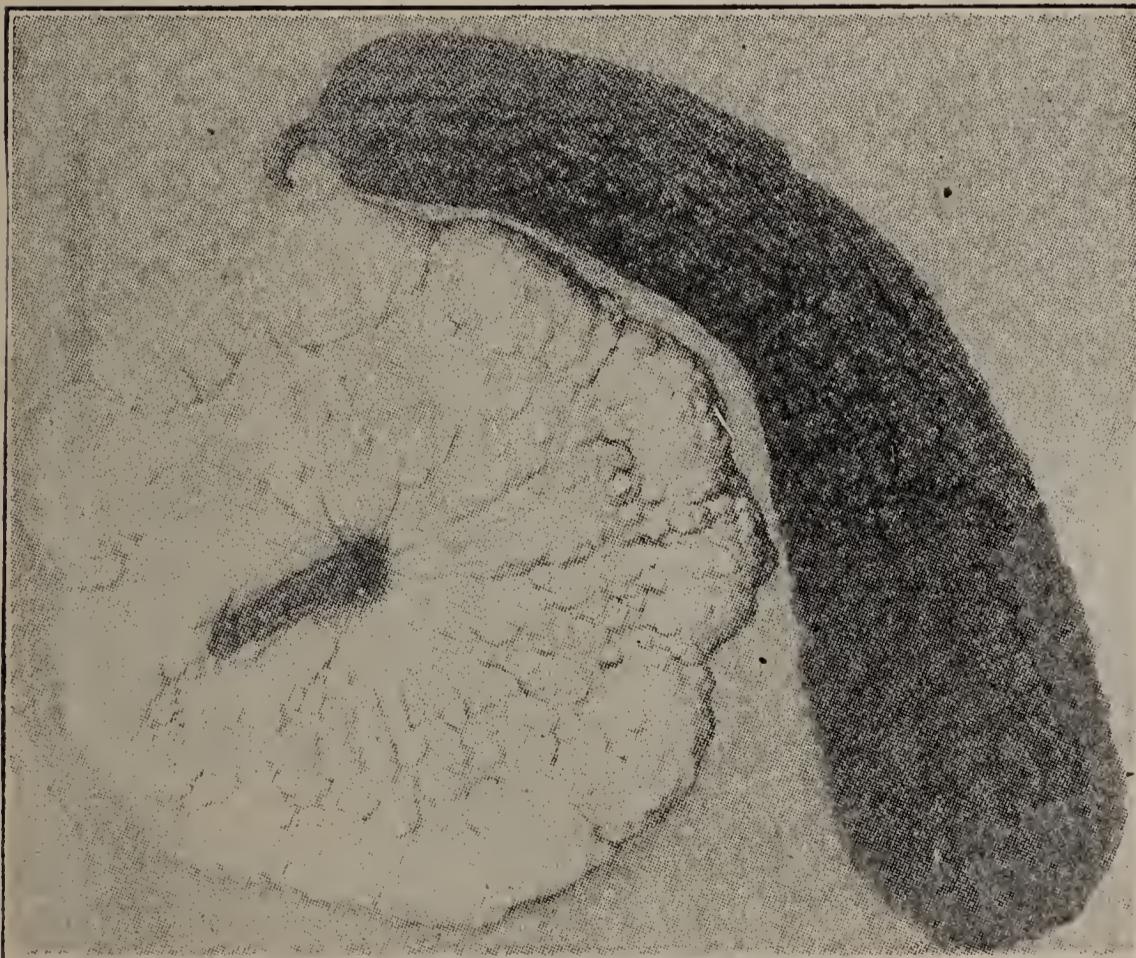
NO. 163. EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP OR YELLOW PATTY PAN—(60 Days).—Quite identical with White Bush, except in color which is deep orange and for this reason preferred by many.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

NO. 164. GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—(60 Days).—The largest and one of the earliest summer varieties, fruit often 2 to 2½ feet long, very warty and deep orange in color. Size, appearance and fine qualities have contributed to the popularity of this squash. Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

NO. 165. HUBBARD, IMPROVED—(55 Days).—(Running).—The standard winter squash. Fruits are large, heavy and moderately warted; shell dark bronze green, showing more or less light green markings towards the blossom end. Flesh is bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick and dry. Being handsome in appearance, it is a fine table vegetable and a good keeper. Hubbard, Improved is a splendid addition to the fall and winter garden.

Postpaid pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



White Bush Scallop and Giant Summer Crookneck

TOMATO SEED

CULTURE—For early use, sow in February or March, in a hot-bed or in boxes which should be placed near a window. When the seedlings are about 2 inches high, transplant in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inch pots, or in rows 4 to 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature at about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make the plants stocky and strong. Do not set them in the open ground until all danger from frost is past. Then plant into a warm, sunny location, 3 ft. apart each way, and water freely until they are well established. One oz. of seed will produce about 1500 plants; 5 ozs. for an acre. Cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

NO. 166. SPARKS' EARLIANA—(90 Days)—The earliest and best of the very early tomatoes. Fruit of fair size, round, very smooth and solid and produced in clusters in center of the plant; color bright scarlet. Very productive for an early sort.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

NO. 167. JUNE PINK—(95 Days).—In habit of growth and productiveness it is identical with Earliana; it differs in being a large pink-fruited variety of spreading growth. The flesh is solid of fine texture, and slightly acid. Fruits flattened and somewhat ribbed. The best extra early purple or pink fruited variety.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$3.75.

NO. 168. BONNY BEST—(100 Days).—About a week earlier than Chalk's Jewel; fruit somewhat smaller but very smooth, solid and uniform, produced in clusters in center of the plant. Color bright red, ripening uniformly and is very productive. A good shipper, desirable color, an excellent tomato for any purpose.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

NO. 169. CHALK'S JEWEL—(100 Days).—An exceptionally fine early variety, about two weeks later than Earliana. Fruit uniformly smooth, round and solid, color bright red. Very popular in this section on account of its productiveness and fine quality for so early a tomato.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

NO. 170. OXHEART—(110 Days).—Shaped like a heart, hence its name. Fruit very large and solid with very few seeds. Specimens weighing 3 pounds are quite common. Oxheart is not

a heavy yielder, being similar to Ponderosa in this respect. The skin is pink, same as Ponderosa. The flavor is unsurpassed.

Postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 65c.

NO. 171. STONE—(120 Days).—For many years Stone has been the standard main crop tomato and is more widely grown today than all other kinds. Nine-tenths of the tomatoes canned in the United States are Stone, and it is the best all-round variety for the home garden, trucker or canner. Stone is always dependable, very vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

NO. 172. MARGLOBE—(100 Days).—Similar to the Livingston Globe only the fruit is red. It is resistant to nail head rust and fusarium wilt. It is second early in maturity; the plants are medium large and erect, its foliage shading the fruit and preventing sun scald. Fruits are large, smooth and globular, meaty and almost coreless. Very productive and well adapted for truck growing, shipping and canning.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

NO. 173. PONDEROSA (110 Days).—An exceptionally large, purple fruited tomato and for home use one of the best fruits. Very solid with few seeds and fairly smooth. Excellent for slicing and considered of finest quality, especially by those liking a tomato quite free from acid.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

NO. 174. BRIMMER—BEEFSTEAK OR TENDERLOIN—(110 Days).—This splendid variety has the smooth and fine characteristics of the Stone and the size and fine qualities of the Ponderosa. The Brimmer is practically all meat, being almost seedless. Fruits are purple in color, free from acid and are very attractive in taste and appearance.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

NO. 175. GOLDEN QUEEN—(100 Days).—The handsomest and best of all the yellow tomatoes. Highly esteemed for its delicate flavor and meatiness. Ripens early, is large, smooth and solid. Color, golden yellow.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 49.



MARGLOBE

TURNIP AND RUTA BAGA SEED

CULTURE — Sow as early in the spring as possible so that the turnips may make their full size before hot weather. Purple Top Milan, Purple Top Strap Leaf and Purple Top White Globe are the best varieties for spring planting. For fall or main crop, sow all the varieties listed below except Milan in July and August and Seven Top for salad as late as the last of September. Plant in rows 2 ft. apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. When well started, thin out to about 4 inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly and often. The Flea Beetle may be checked by spraying with Black Leaf 40 or Bordeaux Mixture. One oz. for 100 ft. of row; 2 lbs. per acre in rows.

TO KEEP FOR WINTER: Store Turnips and Ruta Bagas in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits outside. Pile the turnips or Ruta Bagas on a well-drained situation, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost.

No. 176. Extra Early Purple Top Milan

(40 Days).—At least a week earlier than any other turnip. Have small tops so that the rows can be planted close together. The roots are of medium size and flat, the flesh ivory white and the skin smooth. Unequal for table use.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

No. 177. Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf

(50 Days).—The most widely cultivated and best known variety; a very early, productive sort. Roots are flat, medium sized, purple or dark red above ground, white below, flesh white, tender and fine grained. Roots are in best condition for table use when about two and one-half inches in diameter but can be grown much larger for stock feeding.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

No. 178. Purple Top White Globe

(60 Days).—Almost a perfect globe in shape; flesh and skin white, colored purple or red above ground, very fine grained and sweet; a superior variety in every way. This sort keeps well and is one of the best for market use. The roots when in best condition for table use are about two and one-half inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

No. 179. White Egg

(60 Days).—An early, oval or egg-shaped turnip, roots of medium size and smooth. Flesh firm and fine grained of snowy whiteness and very sweet. Particularly desirable for table use and can be sown as late as August. Can be planted in the spring as well as fall.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

No. 180. Yellow Globe

(70 Days).—The best of the yellow-fleshed sorts. Roots globular and of large size; skin is clear yellow which is tinged green; flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. This variety keeps well and is a good cropper. A good table turnip when young and very valuable for stock feeding when full grown.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

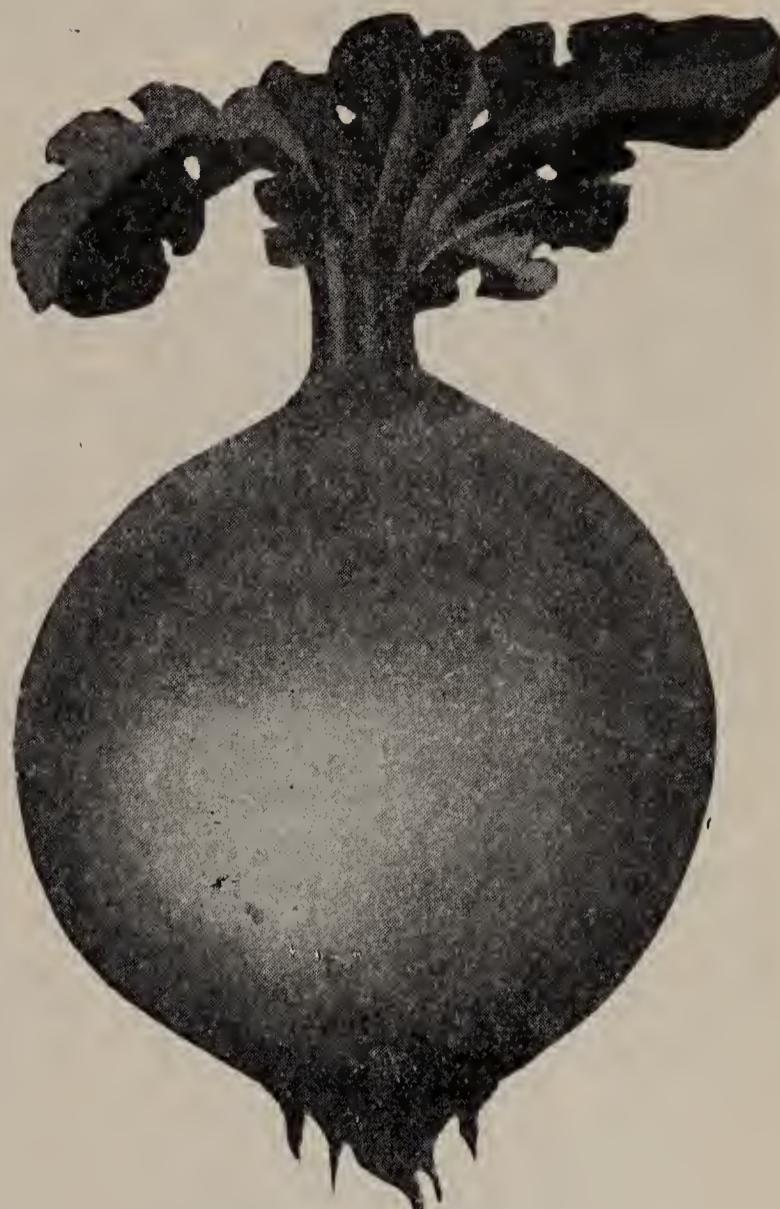
No. 181. Salad Turnip

SEVEN TOP—(50 Days).—Does not produce a good root but is a very hardy variety grown exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens. The most popular turnip in this section, grown for spring and winter salads. Sow early in the spring and as late as the last of September using 3 lbs. to the acre broadcast.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

No. 181A. Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach

A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in three to four weeks, and in almost any season, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Cook it just as you would mustard, spinach or turnip salad and it will equal the best of them. Make a



Purple Top White Globe

planting every two weeks to have a continuous supply of the tenderest greens.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

RUTA BAGA

The uses and value of the Ruta Baga are much the same as those of the Turnip. The Ruta Bagas as a class have firmer flesh than Turnips but require a longer season for maturing and usually are more esteemed for winter use, while Turnips are better adapted for the early market. Under most conditions of growth Ruta Baga roots are not so smooth on the surface nor as symmetrical in shape as Turnips but yield heavily, are superior keepers and are more highly prized for stock feeding.

NO. 182. IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—(90 Days).—(Long Island)—A hardy, productive variety with a small neck; roots are large, cblong or globular in form with a very small tap root; solor bright yellow with a purple top; flesh very solid, tender and sweet.

Postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

TOBACCO SEED

One oz. will sow a bed of 50 sq. yards. The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 4 to 5 ft. apart each way. Use 8-4-4 Tobacco Fertilizer.

NO. 193. IMPROVED LARGE WHITE BURLEY—One of the best strains of burley tobacco. The stalks are large and strong, holding the leaves up out of the dirt. The leaves are large, broad, long and tapering, with white midribs, of very fine texture. Easy to cure and make a heavy yield of rich bright leaf.

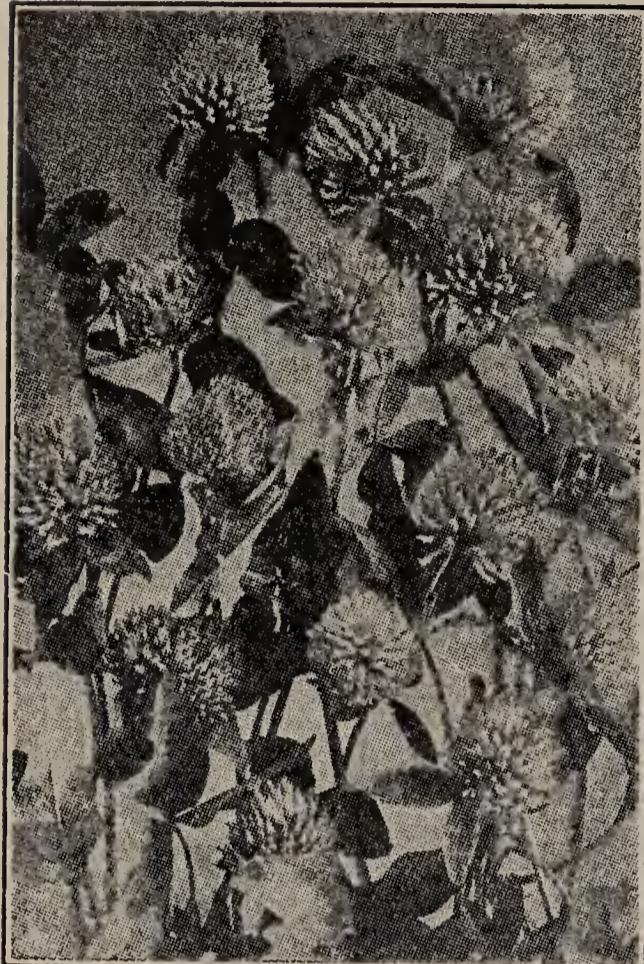
Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

NO. 184. JUDY'S PRIDE—An excellent strain of burley tobacco, producing a bright leaf of high quality. The leaf is broad, long and tapering, with prominent white ribs. The stalk is strong and holds the leaves well up off the ground.

Postpaid 2 acre size 75c; 4 acre size \$1.25; pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CHEROKEE BRAND CLOVER SEED

"Cherokee Brand"



Red Clover

No. 384. Alsike Clover

Alsike clover grows thicker, has a finer stem than red clover, has plenty of leaf, and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover and will grow on soils too acid, too wet, or too deficient in lime to produce a paying crop of other clovers. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands; alsike clover hay also contains a higher per cent of digestible protein. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep.

Write for Prices.

No. 385. Crimson Clover

An annual of French origin, makes a growth from 20 to 30 inches high, has a bright crimson blossom from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, and when in full bloom, is a thing of beauty. It is a winter crop, and should be sown in July, August or September. As a manurial crop its worth in fertilizer value is hard to compute, being equal to one to three tons of commercial fertilizer.

Sow Crimson Clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely.

If sown at last working of corn there is no extra labor involved and the only expense is the cost of the seed. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, 1 to 2 in. deep. Seed should be inoculated with Stimugerm. Write for prices.

No. 386. White Dutch Clover

This perennial does well in nearly all parts of the South. In this section it is indigenous to all kinds of soils. Is especially valuable and largely used in Lawn and Pasture Mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth. If sown alone, sow 6 to 8 lbs. an acre; more largely sown with other grasses; in this case, use half the amount. Sow in either spring or fall, but not in hot summer weather.

Write for Prices.

Represents a superior quality of Clover Seed recleaned and tested for high purity and strong germination. The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Inoculate all clovers with Stimugerm.

No. 388. Red Clover

This valuable perennial is not only one of the most excellent Hay and Forage crops, but it is a great soil improver. Red Clover can be cut 2 or 3 years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. When sown alone use 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. deep. Excellent results are obtained by sowing for hay, a mixture of 1 bu. of Orchard Grass, 1 bu. Tall Meadow Oat Grass with 8 lbs. of Red Clover to an acre. If to be used for pasture, an addition of 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass to the above mixture will increase the pasturage.

Write for Prices.

No. 391. Mammoth or Sapling Clover

This is similar to Red Clover, both in appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as a soil improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures about the same time. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre by itself or 6 lbs. of Clover and 8 lbs. of Timothy.

Write for Prices.

No. 392. White Blossom Sweet Clover

(Scarified Seed)

Sweet Clover (a biennial) is becoming more popular each year on account of the large amount of forage it produces. It can be grown very easily on almost any soil. When cutting for hay, cut it tall; then you will have a good second crop as the tall stubble will bud out all around the stalk and many new shoots will start up. If cut low, within three or four inches of the ground, no second growth will result and the roots will die. This applies also to pasturing. Do not turn stock into Sweet Clover pasture until the growth is at least a foot and a half tall. If this is done, the new growth will furnish constant pasture all season. Very valuable for bee pasture. Always inoculate seed with Stimugerm. Sowing 12 to 14 lbs. per acre, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep.

Write for Prices.

No. 393. Japan Clover or Lespedeza

Recommended especially for grazing crop on waste or idle lands and worn out soils. Once started it soon spreads but does not become a pest as it is easily subdued by cultivation. Roots penetrate and break up hard sub-soils and gather nitrogen from the air. Relished by stock. Sow in spring or fall 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Can be sown with other clovers. Red Top, and Bermuda Grass.

Write for Prices.

No. 394. Korean Lespedeza

This is well adapted for high altitudes where ordinary Japan Clover will not reseed. It starts earlier in the spring, has larger foliage, grows more rapidly, and is ready to graze before the ordinary variety. The roots penetrate about eight inches, making it highly drought resistant. Grows well on poor dry lands as well as acid soils.

Write for Prices.

CHEROKEE BRAND GRASS SEED

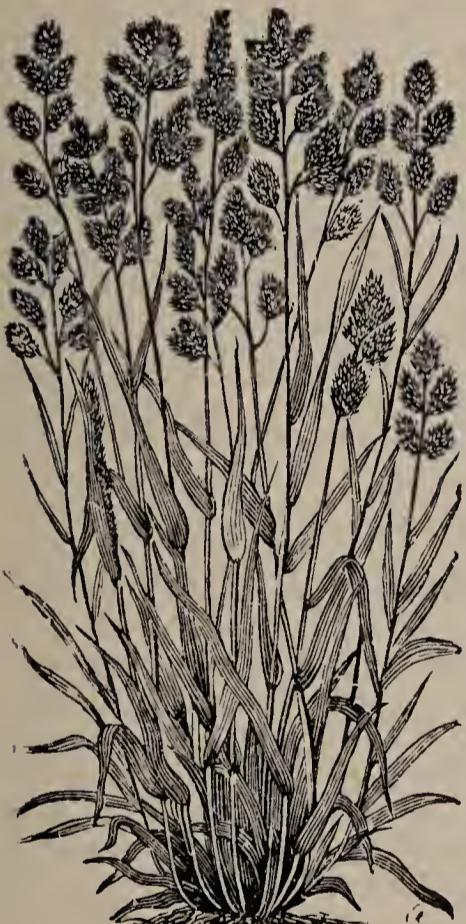
No. 396. Timothy

This most important perennial ranks unsurpassed as the hay producer of America. All livestock, especially horses, relish and thrive on it. Timothy prefers good stiff loamy soils containing an abundance of moisture, and is peculiarly adapted for the heavy clay soils of mountainous districts. It is a rapid grower, producing the best crop the first year. However, by manuring or top-dressing with our special grass fertilizer the succeeding years may bring equally as good yields of this wonderful hay crop. Since it matures with Sapling Clover, Red Top, and Meadow Fescue, any or all of these are valuable additions both in production of larger yields of hay or grazing. If sown with Sapling Clover, the clover will help to supply nitrogen. 8 lbs. Timothy, and 6 lbs. Sapling Clover, to the acre.

A good pasture is 6 lbs. Timothy, 5 lbs. Red Top or Herds Grass, 7 lbs. Meadow Fescue and 5 lbs. Sapling Clover to the acre. Alone sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

Write for Prices.

No. 397. Orchard Grass



This deep rooted perennial grass is probably the best known and most universally used of all varieties of grass. It is very hardy and succeeds anywhere in the United States, yielding enormous crops of most nutritious hay for grazing. All livestock are very fond of it, green or dry, and it endures constant cropping better than any other grass. It has been found that Orchard Grass is peculiarly adapted for growing in the shade, and that while it succeeds well on soils of sandy texture, the ideal soils are clay uplands or stiff soils. For finest quality hay it

should be cut just before blooming when the stem is less hard and the pitch of the stem is still soft and sweet. After being mown, Orchard Grass grows up quickly and yields a heavier aftermath than any other variety of grass. Since this variety grows in tufts, to obtain best results Red Clover or Tall Meadow Oat Grass both of which mature at the same time, should be sown with Orchard Grass. The usual rate of seeding of such a mixture is 8 lbs. Red Clover, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass and 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass per acre, or 8 lbs. Red Clover and 21 lbs. of Orchard Grass per acre. Orchard Grass sown alone requires 2 bushels per acre. For pastures, Red Top Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada Blue Grass, Rye Grasses, and Clovers, are very desirable additions to Orchard Grass. Fertilizer applied in March or April at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre increase the yield.

Write for Prices.



Timothy

No. 398. Tall Meadow Oat Grass

This perennial is most highly esteemed for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth of an abundant supply of foliage, which is greatly relished by cattle both during early spring and autumn. It is the first green grass of spring, and yields steady grazing until late fall, even during extreme drought or cold. For hay, two cuttings can be made each season, and for green feed four or five can be had under favorable conditions. It matures with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, and mixed with these produces large yields of finest quality hay. All pasture mixtures should be composed of a percentage of this excellent year-round grazing crop. Sow 25 or 30 lbs. to the acre in spring or fall.

Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, use 11 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass, 14 lbs. Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. Red Clover to the acre.

Write for Prices.

No. 399. Bermuda Grass

This is a most valuable grass for pasturage, hay, lawns, etc., in the lowlands of the South, where other grasses do not grow well due to the extreme heat. It stands hot weather remarkably well. We do not advise sowing it in the mountain section of Western North Carolina, except for hillside and railway embankments, to keep them from washing. The seed should be sown broadcast 7 to 10 lbs. to acre from end of April to July. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Cover seed lightly, not more than half an inch. As this grass is very hard to eradicate it should not be used for temporary pasture. Our seed is Arizona grown and forms a finer stem and grass than the ordinary sorts.

Write for Prices.

CHEROKEE BRAND GRASS SEED—Continued

No. 400. Red Top Or Herd's Grass

A very hardy, native perennial grass well adapted for such a variety of situations that while succeeding best on moist lands, Red Top also flourishes in almost any soil and under all conditions, even withstanding hottest climates. Because it is perhaps our most permanent pasture grass every good hay and pasture mixture sown should contain a liberal quantity of this most excellent grass. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long trailing stems from a very close-matting turf that is not affected by trampling. Sow 10 or 12 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, lb. 25c.

Not prepaid, 15c.

No. 401. Kentucky Blue Grass

This true perennial combines more true points of excellence than any other grass. It is the most widely distributed of all native grasses. The densely creeping root stock, spreading habit and smooth even growth of fine texture and richest green color render Kentucky Blue Grass highly suitable for producing the rich velvety green turf so envied in all good lawns. It forms an early close turf in almost any soil, dry, rocky, sandy or gravelly, and withstands dry weather admirably. It takes several years to establish a heavy sod, and should, therefore, be sown with other grasses. Soils of Western North Carolina should be heavily limed before sowing lawns of Blue Grass. It is also most valuable for pastures because of its productiveness and the wonderful nourishing qualities of the green food. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre for pasture and 75 to 100 lbs. per acre for lawns.

Postpaid lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.35.

Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

No. 402. Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass

One of the grasses most used in permanent or temporary meadows for mowing or pasture as it remains green all winter. It succeeds best in cold, moist, light soils, in well-drained meadows and low valleys rich in organic matter. It reaches full development the second or third year, and then far exceeds most grasses in productiveness of a very superior feed, dry or green. After being mown, it grows up quickly. It is highly relished by cattle and is most nourishing. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

No. 403. Rough Stalked Meadow Grass

A spreading, thickly matted, stoloniferous-rooted species, forming a fine turf and adapted for shaded portions of lawns. It thrives on rich, moist soil and in sheltered situations, but not on dry land. Valuable for forming bottom grass in mixtures for permanent pastures. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.55.



No. 408. Creeping Bent Grass

This is a most valuable grass for lawns and putting greens. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots which penetrate deep into the soil form a strong enduring turf that is actually improved by constant trampling. Creeping Bent is a grass of fine texture.

Postpaid—Lb. \$1.10; 2 lbs. \$2.10; 5 lbs. \$4.90; 10 lbs. \$9.60.

No. 406. Italian Rye Grass

Yields three or four cuttings a year of most nutritive hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than most grasses. Frequently used as a lawn grass in the South, giving a quick covering to the lawn. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Postpaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.45.

No. 407. Sheep's Fescue

Sheep's Fescue prefers dry uplands and thrives in poor shallow soils when other grasses fail. It is very hardy, resisting cold or extreme heat. Although of dwarf habit, it grows thickly, yielding large quantities of nutritive feed. It is largely used on lawns and golf courses on account of its fine foliage and dense dwarf growth. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Postpaid, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.35.

CHEROKEE BRAND GRASS SEED—Continued



CHEROKEE PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURE

Packed in One Acre Size

Our "Cherokee Pasture Mixture" is a mixture best adapted to the soils of Western North Carolina and many of our customers that bought at first in small quantities are now sending in large repeat orders. The mixture is giving the greatest satisfaction. Sow 20 pounds to the acre. 25c pound.

Postpaid, lb. 25c.

No. 410. Sudan Grass

A MOST VALUABLE HAY AND SUMMER PASTURE PLANT

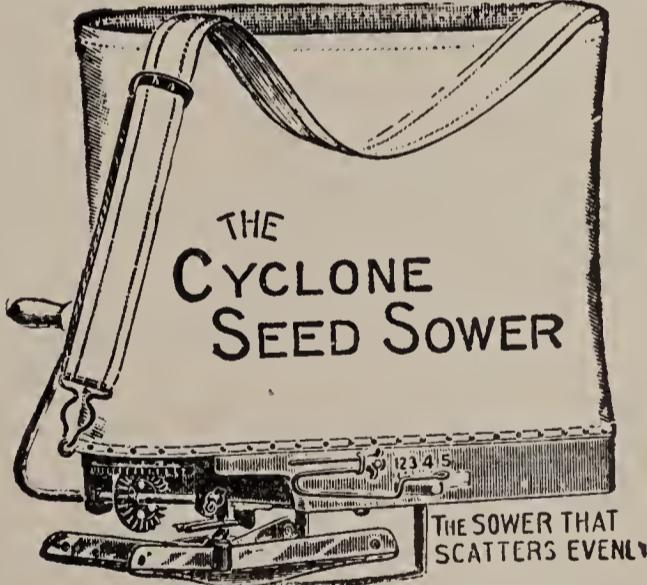
Sudan Grass can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop, and make good pasture in thirty days from sowing. The cost of seeding per acre is low. It is strictly an annual and dies each year like Millet and must be seeded again each Spring. Sudan Grass grows tall, reaching a height of six to nine feet if cultivated. When sown broadcast it grows three to five feet high. If cut for hay when about two feet high, three crops can be harvested in one season. It should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the Spring.

Sudan Grass can be sown either in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, and cultivated like corn, or broadcast 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

Sudan Grass with Soy Beans produces a good yield of well balanced foliage. Broadcast 50 lbs. Soy Beans with 10 lbs. Sudan Grass. Cut for hay about time Soy Beans are nearly full grown.

Write for Prices.

No. 411. Cyclone Seed Sower



This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly and evenly, will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land; sows clover, timothy, red top or herd's grass, oats, millet, sorghum, cane, rye, wheat, buckwheat, turnip and other seeds that are sown broadcast. Time and money can be saved by the use of this sower.

Price \$2.25. Post Paid \$2.45.

FERTILIZER—In line with our policy of handling highest quality goods, we sell and recommend Royster field tested fertilizers. Royster is generally looked upon as the standard for fertilizer quality and is the favorite in all parts of North Carolina. We can make prompt deliveries from either store.

ALFALFA OR LUCEKNE

NO. 395—Alfalfa is a good investment on certain kinds of land in Western North Carolina. Once established, it lasts for years and yields 3 to 5 cuttings of nutritious and palatable hay each season. To insure permanency, it must be cut every time it comes into bloom. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

Sow Alfalfa only on deep, well-drained, good land that is not underlaid by a stiff, hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed vegetable matter; a green crop turned under and lime at the rate of three tons to the acre. Do not sow on weedy land and keep free from weeds at all times. Do not attempt to grow Alfalfa without inoculating, except on fields where it has previously been grown. Sow 300 to 500 lbs. of soil from an Alfalfa Field on each acre; or use Stimugerm, described on this page.

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre broadcast. In the spring sow about the same time as oats are sown in this section. It may also be sown from August to October 1st. Cover one inch deep in light, loamy soil, three-fourths to one inch in heavier soils. We offer North Western grown seed, a type that has done well in Western North Carolina. We do not advise Alfalfa unless soil and drainage conditions are right and the planter is willing to start the crop correctly as outlined above. Write for Prices.

STIMUGERM

LEGUME INOCULATION

CUT DOWN YOUR FERTILIZER BILLS Get Your Nitrogen From The Air

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with **STIMUGERM** this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots.

All legumes—clovers, alfalfa, beans, peas, vetch, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc.—will yield far better crops if the seeds are inoculated with Stimugerm, and will leave in the soil a heavy deposit of nitrogen for the benefit of succeeding crops.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which **STIMUGERM** was used. These nodules contain nitrogen. **Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.**

ORDER BY VARIETY NUMBER

No. 1 Is good for Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Crimson, Egyptian, and White Clover.

No. 2 Alfalfa, White Sweet Clover, Yellow Sweet Clover, Bur Clover, and Hubam Clover.

No. 3 All Vetches, Canada Field Peas, Broad Beans, Sweet Peas, Perennial Peas, and Garden Peas.

No. 7 Cowpeas, Peanuts, Lima Beans, and Velvet Beans.

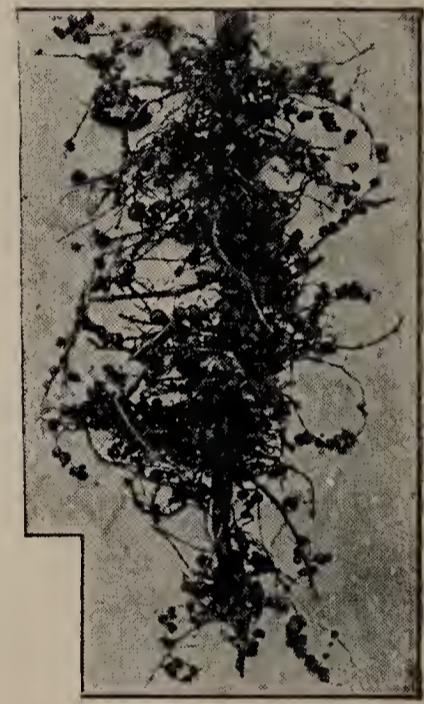
No. 8 Garden Beans, Field Beans, Navy Beans, Kidney Beans, and Scarlet Runner Beans.

No. 9 Soy Beans, and variety.

No. 10. For Japan or Lespedza.

OTHER VARIETIES FURNISHED PROMPTLY

Postpaid, Price Nos. 1, 2, and 10.....	1/2 bu. 45c; bu. 75c; 2 1/2 bu. \$1.40
Price No. 3, 7, 8, and 9.....	1 bu. 45c; 2 bu. 75c; 5 bu. \$1.50
Price No. 5 Garden size for Garden beans, peas and sweet peas.....	25c



GROHOMA

The wonder grain and fodder crop. Grohoma is drought resisting crop, the production of Grohoma under drought conditions is contributed to the deep root system. Grohoma even under drought conditions has demonstrated its value as a fodder crop yielding well above ten tons per acre. The deep root of Grohoma permits a feeding range far below the average range of other grains, a point where the soil contains more minerals, thereby does not draw the substance from the ground which is ordinarily used by other crops. The first grain crop, the main or Spike heads mature in about 90 days, harvest this crop for grain, allowing the branch heads to mature then cut the stalk with the branch for bundle or silage feed, another crop of fodder at once comes from the root system. The leaves of Grohoma runs from 4 to 6 inches in width. Plant 5 pounds per acre twelve inches apart in the row. Grohoma has been grown in Western North Carolina for the last five years, and has been found very successful yielding from ten to fifteen tons per acre. Price 5 pounds for \$1.00.

IMPROVED CERESAN

For Oats, Barley and Wheat—Effective in controlling covered smut stripe of barley, oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat. It improves the stand and yield of grains one to five bushels to the acre. A pound treats 32 bushels at a cost of 1 7-8 to 2 1-3 cents a bushel.

1 lb. pkg. 75c; 5 lb. pkg. 3.00.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FORAGE CROPS

Buckwheat

Buckwheat will make a crop quicker than any other grain, does well on any land but it is especially adapted to poor land. It is easy to grow and a good soil improver. When turned under it is fine to smother out weeds. Largely grown for bees, greatly increasing the production of honey. Should not be sown until eight or ten weeks before frost, as the grains will not form in hot weather. Sow one bushel to the acre.

NO. 413. JAPANESE—The earliest and most prolific of all buckwheat, makes the largest grain, and makes fine flour.

Write for Prices.

Mangel-Wurtzel or Stock Beets

A splendid winter feed for cattle and hogs. Increases the milk flow. Yield larger crops than turnips and are higher in feeding value. Plant in the spring in drills two or two and one-half feet apart, covering with one inch of soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high, thin out until the plants stand about ten inches apart. One ounce sows 50 ft. of drill. Sow 6 to 8 pounds to an acre.

NO. 416. MAMMOTH LONG RED (NORBITON GIANT)—The best for stock feeding as it contains the most nutritive value. The part of the beet above ground is red or rose colored and the part below ground is white. The flesh is white, tinged red or rose color. The roots grow very large and straight. Very productive and a good keeper. Especially recommended for dairymen on account of its wonderful milk producing properties.

Postpaid, oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Not prepaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. and over, 40c pre ld.

No. 417. Broom Corn, Improved Evergreen

This is the best variety for making brooms. It grows 10 to 12 feet tall and yields a high percentage of brush with long, round, straight fiber without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. It is adaptable to any land that will grow corn and it retains its fine green color when cured. After the ground becomes thoroughly warm, plant 1 inch deep in $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows, thinning out to 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate early and often and harvest when seed becomes soft and milky. Plant 6 to 8 pounds to the acre. It has practically no feed value as neither the plant nor seeds are suitable for feeding purposes.

Postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

No. 418. Millet

TENNESSEE GROWN CULTIVATED GOLDEN MILLET—Millet furnishes food for live stock in the form of grain, fodder and pasture. Sow one bushel broadcast to the acre from the middle of May through July. Makes the best hay if cut in blossom and carefully cured. Can be used with Cow Peas, sowing 3 pecks of Millet and 1 bu. of Cow Peas to the acre.

Write for Prices.

No. 422. Austrian Winter Peas

Sow in September and October, 1 bu. drilled or $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. broadcast per acre. It is now known in this section as a winter cover crop for winter pasture or a Green Manure crop. Winter Hardiness. Clemson State College of South Carolina reports in 1928 Austrian peas stood temperature of zero weather. They are sure for a turn under crop for soil improvement. Write for price.



No. 414. Barley (Beardless)

Beardless Barley makes a bigger yield and is taller, larger and stiffer than the bearded variety. Being beardless it is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle are very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. Can be sown in August and cut in October. For spring sow in February and March and cut in June. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. to the acre.

Write for Prices.

Cane or Sorghum

Is used for forage and making sorghum. One of the very best crops for dairy cattle that can be grown, giving bigger yields per acre than any other forage crop. Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm on a well drained clay loam in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart or sow broadcast.

In drills use 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Broadcast sow 50 to 70 lbs. to the acre. Cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Cane may be grown with cow peas and soy beans.

NO. 420. SUGAR DRIP—This variety of cane is used more than any other for making syrup in this locality. It also makes splendid feeding and ensilage. It grows 10 to 12 feet high with plenty of leaves for fodder and produces heavy tonnage per acre. This cane produces excellent syrup of good flavor and it is better for forage purposes than the ordinary forage cane. For syrup production, cut just as the grain heads are being formed, as the sugar content of the plant is highest at this time. Plant this variety for fodder, grain, ensilage and syrup. This seed has been recleaned, and it is free of all trash and dirt.

Write for Prices.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FORAGE CROPS

No. 423. Seed Oats

The spring varieties of Oats are planted from February to April and the fall varieties from September to November. Usually 2 to 3 bu. are sown broadcast to the acre. Drilling requires 1½ to 2 bu. to the acre.

Write for prices.

NO. 424. BURT OR NINETY-DAY—This is the quickest growing, most prolific, and surest cropping of all spring oats. It is a sure header, early maturing (about two weeks earlier than other varieties) and is rustproof. The healthy, clean and vigorous growth produces an abundant yield of bright, heavy grain. Burt Oats are especially adapted for poor soils.

Write for Prices.

NO. 425. RED RUSTPROOF—They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing in the spring on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust.

Write for Prices.

NO. 426. WHITE SPRING—A very popular variety in Western North Carolina. It is an excellent yielder of bright, clean grain; is extremely hardy and grows taller than other varieties.

Write for Prices.

NO. 427. WINTER TURF—The wide popularity of Winter Turf Oats is probably due to their hardiness, since there is no other variety that can withstand such extreme cold. Experiments in practically all climates prove that these Oats seldom winter kill. It has remarkable stooling tendencies and is a heavy yielder of bright grain which very often weighs 35 to 40 lbs. per bushel.

Sow from September till November, or early in the spring.

Write for Prices.

NO. 428. FULGHUM—The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof winter varieties. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about 3 feet high. The length of the straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. Sow from September till November or early in the spring.

Write for Prices.

No. 429. Seed Rye

Rye is a good crop to grow whether wanted for grain, for grazing, for green feed, for turning under to improve the condition of the soil, or for growing as a cover crop to prevent winter leaching of plant food from the land. It will thrive on a greater variety of soils than wheat, does well in dry seasons and on lands too poor to produce a profitable crop of wheat. For feeding green rye will furnish green food earlier in the spring than most other forage plants.

Sow 1½ bu. to the acre broadcast any time from July to December before freezing weather sets in. On poor land sow early. For grazing crop, we suggest sowing with Hairy or Winter Vetch. 25 to 30 lbs. of Vetch with one bushel of Rye (56 lbs.) to the acre. Inoculate the Vetch with Stimugerm.

NO. 430. MOUNTAIN RYE—This rye is much harder than other varieties and withstands the severest winters without injury. For this reason and because it is acclimatized we recommend it above all other ryes for use in this section. Ask for prices about the first of July.

No. 432. Seed Wheat

Wheat is sown in this section during the months of October and November at the rate of 5 pecks to the acre. We stock both the slick and bearded varieties. For smut use 1 lb. copper sulphate to 20 gals. water.



No. 433. Rape—Dwarf Essex

Rape is possibly the cheapest of all forage crops to produce. Requires only eight pounds of seed to the acre and practically the same seed bed preparation as corn. Unlike corn and many other crops, Rape requires no cultivation from the time it is seeded until it is ready to pasture. It is ready to pasture in about sixty days after seeding, one acre affording excellent forage for ten to fifteen hogs or sheep. Rape can be sown alone or in combination with other grain and grass crops. Rape sown in combination with oats makes excellent forage, the oats being drilled in at the rate of one bushel per acre and the rape seed sown broadcast at the rate of five to six pounds per acre. Another good combination and one possibly used more extensively than all others is RAPE SEED, OATS and RED CLOVER. Rape Seed five to six pounds per acre, oats one bushel and Red Clover eight pounds per acre. Red Clover and Rape sown broadcast and the Oats drilled in. Forage crops such as Rape seed are especially desirable land coverings for the winter months when the soil is subject to washing, the firmly rooted plants adding stability to the soil as well as producing considerable revenue from land that would otherwise stand idle throughout the winter months.

Rape is practically a year-round crop. With successive planting, Rape forage can be obtained for almost twelve months of the year. Seeding can be done from April to October, and usually as late as the last of November. Forage will be ready in late spring, growing luxuriantly throughout summer, fall and winter months and up until early spring. Rape can be sown to good advantage at the last plowing of corn, following oats or wheat and other summer crops. Idle acres can be made to produce liberally during the winter months when no other crops are being grown and the crop pastured until spring when the land can be used for other purposes. Rape or the combinations mentioned above furnish splendid green feed for chickens very economically.

Write for prices in larger quantities.
Postpaid, lb. 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS AND FORAGE CROPS



Mammoth Yellow Soy or Soja Beans
Cow Peas

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of the soil.

Cow Peas can be grown on any soil that is not too wet and do not require expensive fertilizer and improve the conditions of the soil by adding nitrogen to it, but a top dressing of 16% Acid will increase the yield and improve soil conditions still further. Inoculating seed with Stimugerm will further increase the nitrogen gathering qualities of the peas and insure a still more abundant yield. Plant about 2 inches deep.

Alone sow 1½ bu. to the acre in May, June and July. To enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage, one bushel of peas should be sown with ½ bushel of Soy Beans or with one peck of cane. For a hay crop, one bushel can be sown with three pecks of millet to the acre.

NO. 435. CLAY — One of the medium late varieties. Vigorous growth of vine and running habit. A good variety for soil-improving and very popular in all the Southern states. Ask for prices the last of April.

NO. 436. WHIPPOORWILL — Is more largely grown than any other named variety, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Has brown speckled seeds that are easily threshed. Ask for prices the last of April.

NO. 437. EXTRA EARLY BLACK EYE — This is the earliest variety of Black Eye peas and should be planted by the market gardener to get the high price paid for the first black eye peas on the market. A prolific bearer of well filled pods. Ask for prices the last of April.

NO. 438. MIXED COW PEAS — Preferred by many farmers where the crop is intended for soil improving; they will grow thicker than separate varieties, producing better crop of vines and forage. Ask for prices the last of April.

Soy or Soja Beans

Soy Beans have a higher feeding value than Cow Peas and stock seem to like the hay better. As a milk and butter producer, Soy Beans are equal to alfalfa and are considered superior

to cotton seed meal and corn; makes an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage. Can be sown either broadcast at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre or in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in May or June, not over 2 inches deep.

Soy Beans can be grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage, ½ bushel soy beans to one bushel of cow peas to the acre, or one bushel of soy beans with a peck of cane, make a good combination. 10 lbs. of Sudan Grass with 50 lbs. soy beans will give a better balanced feed as the Sudan Grass is low in protein, while that of soy beans is high. If the seed is inoculated with Stimugerm a better stand will be assured, growth will be promoted and soil conditions improved enormously.

NO. 440. MAMMOTH YELLOW — The latest yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than three feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower.

Write for Prices.

NO. 441. VIRGINIA BROWN — On account of its large yield of beans, the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about twenty days earlier than Mammoth Yellow.

Write for Prices.

NO. 442. LAREDO — A bean of outstanding worth, particularly for making hay. It has many slender branches and the plants are leafy, both of which go to make an ideal hay.

Write for Prices.

No. 443. Vetch—Hairy or Winter

Vetch is rapidly coming into favor as a winter cover crop, also desirable to plow under for green manure, or can be pastured or cut for hay. All kinds of stock relish it and thrive on it. It is claimed that a ton of Vetch Hay contains 50 lbs. of nitrogen and the roots and stubble 12½ lbs. more. Yields several tons of hay to the acre on good land. If sown in the spring, it will produce a crop which can be cut for hay in mid-summer and second growth pastured afterwards. Alone sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre. Can be used with Oats, sowing 25 to 30 lbs. of Vetch with 1 bu. Oats.

In the fall when most generally sown, it is best to use 25 to 30 lbs. of Vetch with 1 bu. Rye. Cover seed 1 to 1½ inches deep. September and October are the best months but ordinarily November is not too late. Vetch does well on any well-drained land, is never known to winter kill, and is wonderfully drought resisting. We cannot too strongly recommend Vetch, especially for fall sowing. It not only protects the land from winter leaching, but furnishes a fine pasture in the early spring and if not grazed too closely can be cut for hay, and when turned under it improves the land immensely. When Vetch is sown in a field for the first time the seed should be inoculated. This can be done by using Stimugerm. Ask for prices.

No. 445. Pop Corn

A profitable crop especially for boys and girls to raise as it can be sold to grocers and popcorn venders. It is also one of the best crops for forage and early feed as it produces an abundant crop of the highest feeding value. For fodder plant ½ bu. to the acre in 3 to 4 foot rows. By July it is full grown and has an abundance of ears in the milk. This corn can be cut and fed to stock. It can also be planted up to July 4th. When planted for corn it should be planted much thinner, one stalk to the hill, every three or four inches in the row. Pop Corn and Cow Peas mixed make an ideal combination and the cheapest of hay. Use one-fourth bushel of Pop Corn, three-fourth bushels of Cow Peas per acre. It cures easily and makes a balanced ration.

NO. 445. WHITE RICE — Best and most popular variety for popping. Pops pure white and the quality is the highest. Very prolific, producing 1 to 6 ears to the stalk. Postpaid pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.50

SELECTED FIELD SEED CORN

CULTURE—Grown for ears, 14 lbs. of seed per acre are planted in hills. For ensilage, 16 to 18 lbs. per acre planted in rows. For green feed crop use 50 to 100 lbs. per acre, broadcasted or planted thickly with a grain drill. Plant from April to July. To secure an abundant and paying crop use plenty of well rotted manure and 250 lbs. 16% Acid Phosphate per acre.

No. 446. Early Yellow Dent

A high yielding, early maturing variety producing big yields on good land. A medium rough ear 10 to 12 inches long and bright yellow color. Grains are deep and closely set on small cob 14 to 16 rowed. Stalks are sturdy and have a distinct two-eared characteristic, making this variety an extra heavy yielder. Especially popular, due to its early maturity and drought resisting qualities. Planted during early spring for a quick green feed crop and a main crop for grain. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c; pk. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.35; bu. \$2.50.

No. 447. White Snowflake

A splendid early maturing variety, giving a heavy yield of grain or fodder for ensilage; also makes a good roasting ear and fine meal. Suitable alike for earliest planting or the main crop or as a catch crop as it can be planted as late as July. Large, moderately smooth ears, 8 to 11 inches long, with medium depth pure white grains and usually 2 ears to the stalk. Broad leaves borne on heavy stalks growing 7 to 8 feet tall allowing close cultivation. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

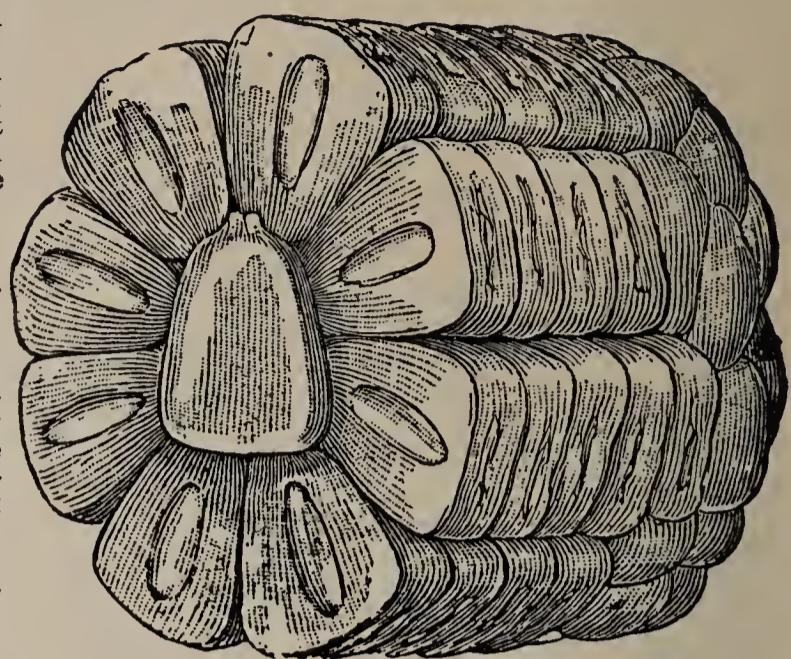
Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c; pk. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.35; bu. \$2.50.

No. 448. Pamunkey Ensilage

The Heaviest Producer of All Ensilage Corns

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairymen and stockmen in every section of the country. We do not believe that any ensilage corn has ever been bred that can equal our Pamunkey Ensilage for height of stalk and tonnage. Let a portion of your planting the coming season be Pamunkey and prove to yourself how much superior it is to corns grown in your locality. At ensilage stage in 98 days.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c; pk. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.35; bu. \$2.50.



No. 449. Hickory King

A late maturing prolific variety, with very broad and firm flat grains. The ears average about 8 inches long. The cob is exceedingly small, not much larger than a man's finger, and has 10 to 12 rows. Fine for meal and makes good roasting ears. It is especially recommended for high land and can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two or three ears to the stalk. Our seed is very carefully grown; selected in the field, hand shelled, nubbed at both ends. Matures in 115 to 125 days.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c; pk. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.35; bu. \$2.50.

Holcombe's Prolific

This variety of Prolific Corn has given the best results in this section. The State Test Farm puts it ahead of all other varieties in all of their tests the past few years. It is a corn adapted to the mountain section of North Carolina. Stalks are 10 to 12 feet tall, producing two ears, about 10 inches long, to the stalk. The cob is small, about the size of Hickory King, containing 8 to 10 rows of closely set grain. Matures in 110 to 120 days.

Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c; pk. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.35; bu. \$2.50.

No. 451. Eureka Ensilage

This is a medium late maturing corn, being fine for ensilage, as it is tall and leafy, growing 12 to 15 feet high and producing an enormous growth of fodder. This corn also ranks high as a field corn, being a heavy yielder, producing one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches. Eureka corn should be grown on bottom lands and low grounds, as it is a prolific corn and such corn should only be grown on good land. Matures in 110 to 120 days.

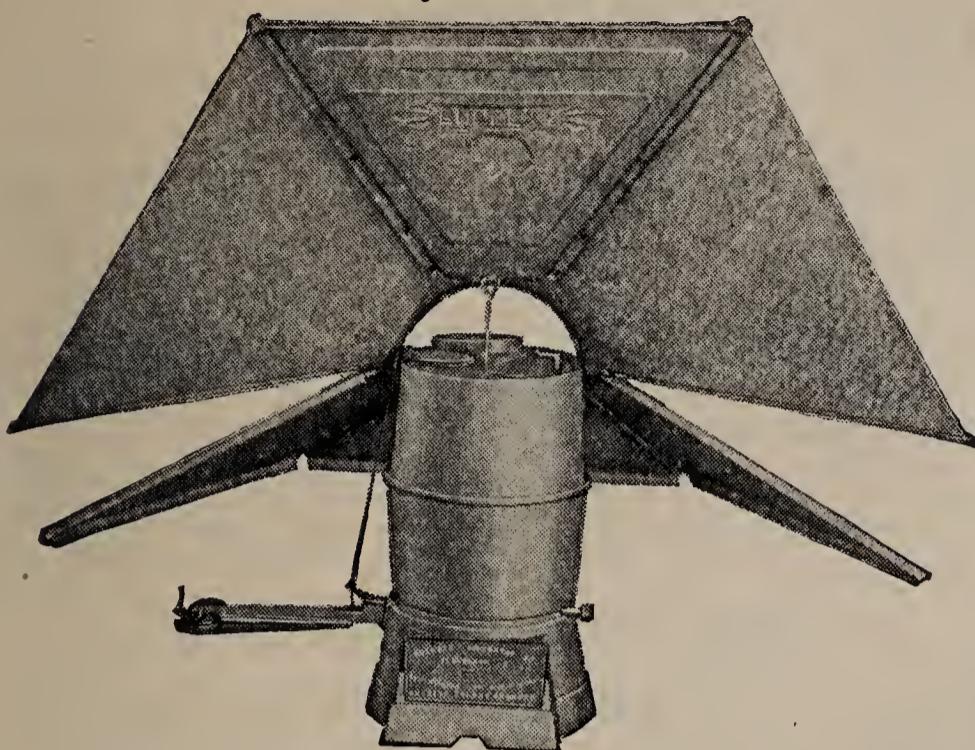
Not prepaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50c; pk. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.35; bu. (56 lbs.) \$2.50.

Plant An Easily Marketed Crop

We recommend the planting of a large quantity of yellow field corn by Western North Carolina farmers, as there is a splendid market for it at the Earle-Chesterfield Mill Company, which uses large quantities of locally grown yellow corn in the manufacture of feed. Yellow corn is especially adapted to this section. It is very prolific and easily grown. Whether used for feeding your own stock or for the market, its extra food value is universally recognized.

BEFORE BUYING YOUR SEED
CORN WRITE FOR CURRENT
PRICES NOT PREPAID

Buckeye Brooders



No. 118A—
 Diameter of Canopy.....52 inches
 Rating500 chicks
 Coal Capacity40 lbs.
 Shipping Weight102 lbs.
 Price\$17.63

No. 119A—
 Diameter of Canopy.....52 inches
 Rating1000 chicks
 Coal Capacity60 lbs.
 Shipping Weight133 lbs.
 Price\$20.70

They Have No Equal
New Improved Buckeye
Coal Brooders

It is not necessary to go into detail regarding this wonderful brooder. No doubt you are already familiar with it and its ability to produce an even, steady, constant temperature which produces the best type of chicks. Your friends and neighbors know it for its dependability—for its heat producing ability. Note carefully the new improved canopy. It reaches you knocked down and is easily assembled and as photo shows is a lift type which enables you to easily clean your brooder house.

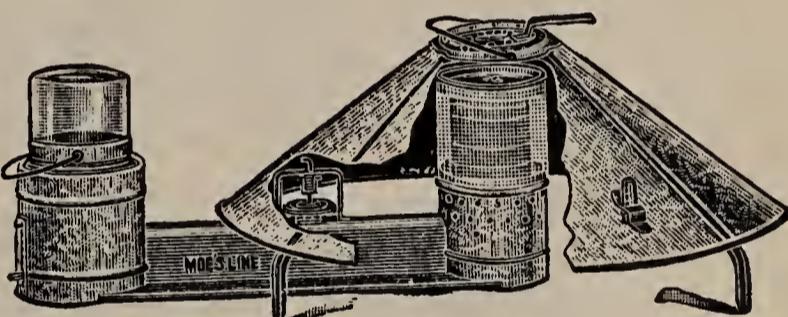
SPECIFICATIONS

No. 120A—
 Diameter of Canopy.....60 inches
 Rating1200 chicks
 Coal Capacity75 lbs.
 Shipping Weight145 lbs.
 Price\$23.50

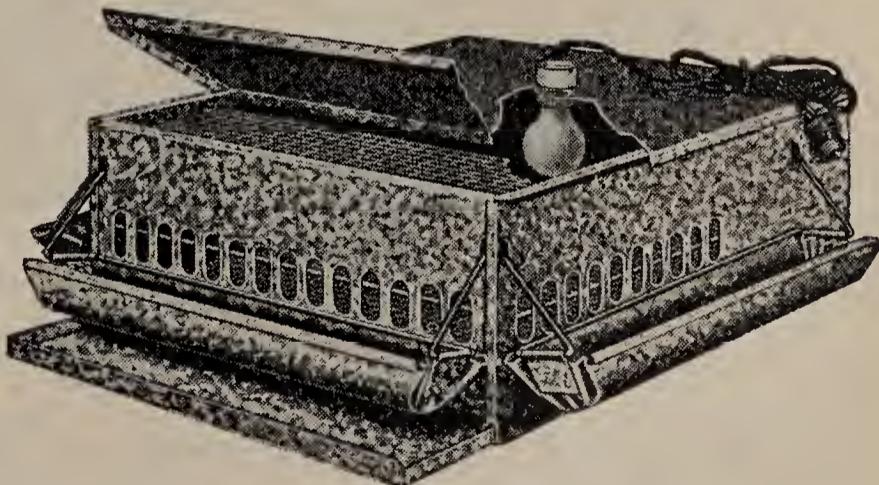
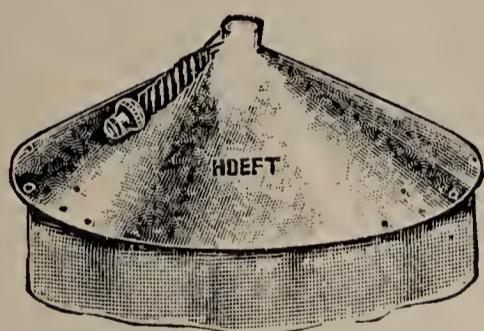
Kerosene Brooder

AUTOMATIC CONTROL

AUTOMATIC OIL BURNING BROODER, with thermostatic control, burns ordinary kerosene oil and gives a steady, clean and uniform heat without fumes or odor. This can be set at any desired temperature and automatically maintains this degree of heat. Holds one gallon of kerosene and burns for twenty four hours or longer.



No. 226 42 in. canopy capacity 300 chicks
 price \$11.00.
 No. 227 52 in. canopy capacity 500 chicks
 price \$12.00.



Electric Brooder

N. 385. Electric Brooder. An economical and practical brooder for up to 75 day-old chicks. The galvanized steel canopy is 24 inches in diameter, mounted on steel legs and complete with canvas curtain, which is removable for cleaning.

Has a regular porcelain screw socket for an ordinary 60 to 100 Watt bulb or lamp. The bulb is protected by a perforated metal housing.

With rubber covered cord and attachment for an ordinary light socket.
 Each, without bulb\$2.25

Economy Electric Brooder

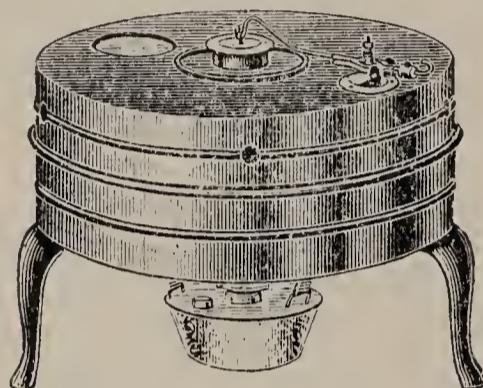
No. M-104—Economy Electric Brooder, without bulb

An efficient low price brooder. Three outside feeders and water troughs, adjustable feed guards. Any ordinary 60 watt bulb will furnish ample heat. 75 Chick capacity. Price \$5.50.

Baby Chicks

Blood tested thoroughbred baby chicks bred for constitutional vigor
and heavy egg production

Barred Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Rhode Island
Red, Black Giants, White Giants. Write for prices.

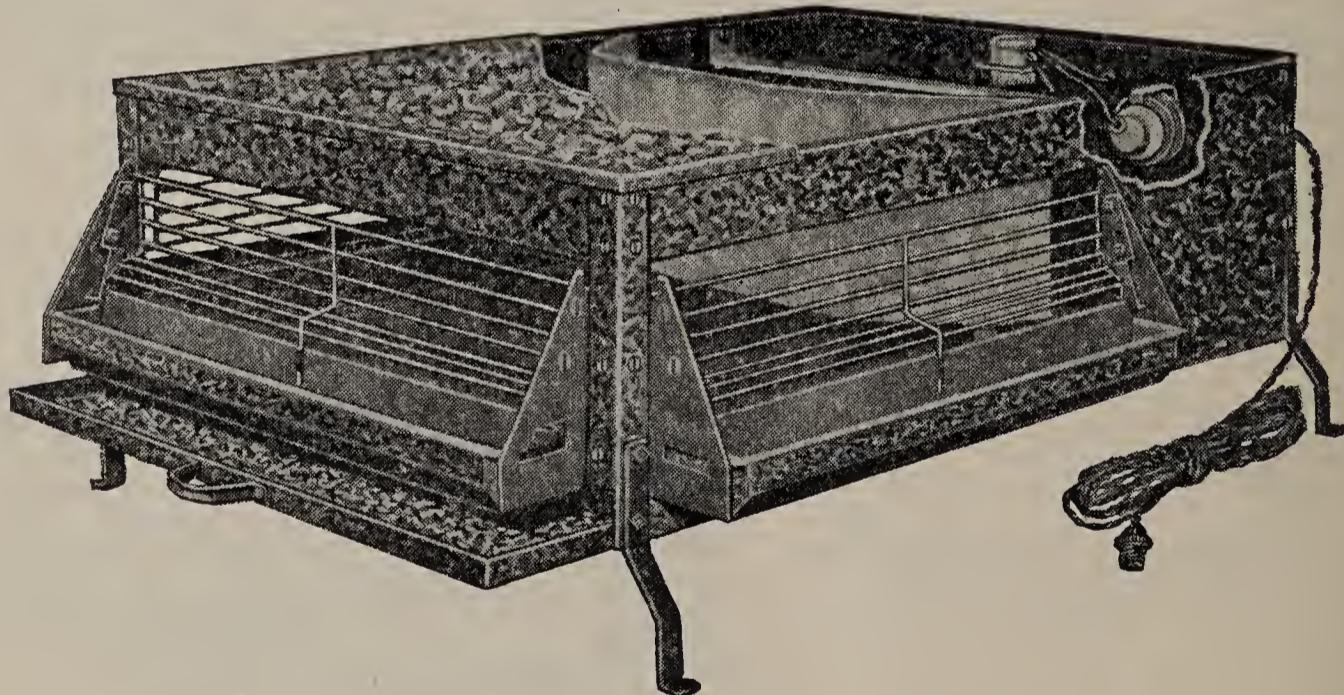


Baby Grand Metal Incubators

A compact little Incubator with a capacity of 50 eggs. Thoroughly insulated, with double top and side walls. The metal construction makes it fire safe. Has positive heat and moisture regulation and a glass window in the top to observe the thermometer. Operates on the same principle as larger machines and is very convenient for small hatches.

Two styles, for Kerosene and for Electricity.
No. 163. Kerosene Heated, complete, each....\$6.00
No. 164. Electric Incubator, complete, each....\$8.00

ELECTRICAL MOTHER HEN BROODER



One of the best constructed, most convenient and practical brooders. Has heating bar element, automatic heat control, adjustable feed guards. Can be furnished with oil lamp.
Electrical, 125 chick capacity, \$10.00.
Oil Heated Model, 125 chick capacity, \$10.00.

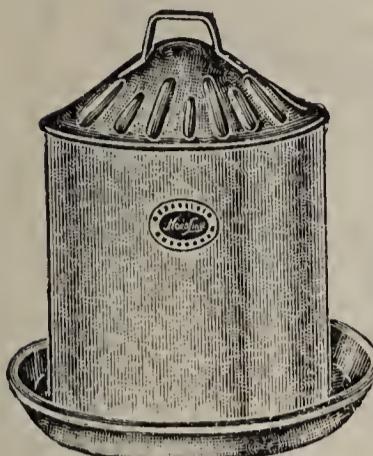
Buckeye Incubators--Half Price

No. 2—175 egg capacity.....Reg. price \$35.00
Half price \$17.50

No. 3—250 egg capacity.....Reg. price \$46.50
Half price \$23.25

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Crescent Cleanable Fountain



Top filled cleanable fountain made with double walls, which keeps water cool in summer and retards freezing in winter. Operates on vacuum principle. Water automatically remains at proper level in pan.

No. 268, 1-1/2 gal. \$1.00; Postpaid, \$1.10.

No. 269, 3 gal. \$1.60; Postpaid, \$1.75.

No. 270, 5 gal. \$1.95; Postpaid, \$2.10.

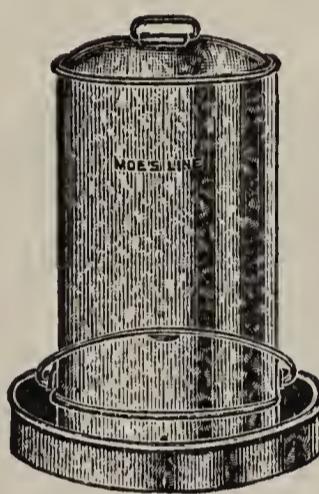
No. 151. Crystal Chick Fountain

The drinking dish or saucer is made of heavy molded clear glass, and the mason jar is held in position with a metal clip, which snaps on the dish, and is easily removed for filling or cleaning. A clean, safe fountain for buttermilk, sour milk, remedies, etc. Diameter of dish 5 1/2 in. (Mason jar not furnished.)

Each \$0.15



Top-Fill Cleanable Fountain

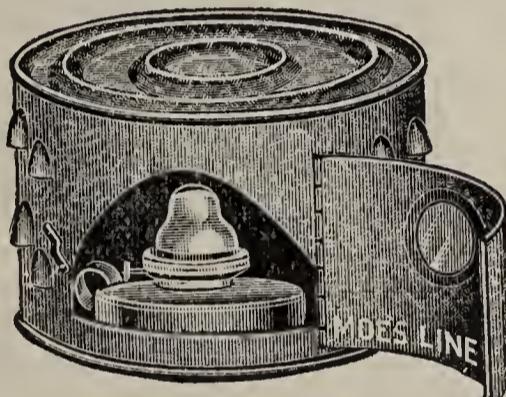


No. 561. No. 10 Fountain Heater

Can be used with all styles of fountains, and effectively prevents water from freezing. Effectively solves the problem of a uniform supply of fresh, clear water at all times, no matter how cold the weather.

The lamp bowl holds sufficient kerosene to burn for seven days.

Postpaid, \$1.95; Not prepaid, \$1.75.



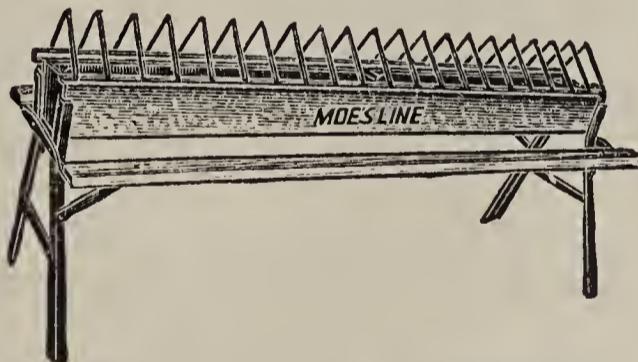
Made of heavy galvanized steel with double walls, keeps water cool in summer, and retard freezing in winter. Feeds automatically. Fills from top, thoroughly sanitary and easily cleaned. Has round drinking pan, and outside cover has heavy wire handle, so it can be used to carry water to fill tank.

272, 2 gal. \$1.75; postpaid \$2.00.

273, 3 gal. \$2.00; postpaid \$2.35.

274, 4 gal. \$2.25; postpaid \$2.50.

No. 566. Wire Guard Five Foot Feeder



No. 562. Gem Chick Fountains



A good, inexpensive galvanized steel fountain for chicks or grown fowl. Easy to fill and clean. The fluted pan is 10 inches in diameter and it will care for 18 chicks or grown fowl. Has a substantial top handle for carrying.

158-C, 1 gal. 50c; postpaid 65c.

159-C, 2 gal. 75c; postpaid 90c.

No. 144. Mason Jar Fountain

Made of Galvanized Steel. The finest fountain of its kind on the market. No solder used in its construction.

Made in one size and fits any Mason jar in sizes 1 Pint, 1 Quart, and 2 Quarts. (We do not furnish the glass jars.)

Postpaid 20c each; 6 for 75c. Not prepaid 10c each.



The Trough is made of extra heavy galvanized steel and holds 32 quarts of feed. It is five feet long, 8 in. wide and 5 in. deep. Has wide turned in flanges on each side to prevent waste of feed.

The Wire Guards are of heavy No. 7 hard galvanized wire, correctly spaced, and electrically welded. Hinged in one unit, as the entire guard can be thrown back for filling and cleaning.

The trough rests securely on the stand, but is not bolted down and can be easily lifted off to dump and clean it, which is a highly desirable feature.

The Stand has strong angle iron legs, well braced, complete with stout wooden perches.

No. 355. Complete with Stand and Wire Guards Each \$4.50

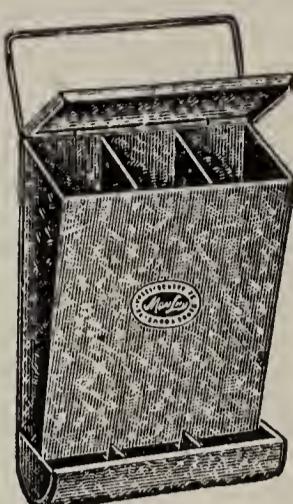
No. 356. Trough only, with Wire Guards (no Stand.) Each \$3.00

No. 573. Grit and Shell Boxes

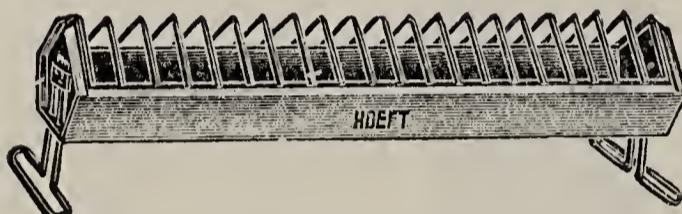
Grit, shell, and charcoal are recognized an essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in our grit and shell boxes.

No. 9—3 compartments, 65c; postpaid, 80c.

No. 90, has 4 compartments, 90c; postpaid, \$1.05.



Grill Top Broiler Feeder



Designed for chicks from about three weeks old to pullet size. The heavy Wire Grill Guard prevents roosting on the feeder, avoids food contamination, and prevents waste. The grill is electrically welded in one unit, and swings back on hinges for easy filling and cleaning. Trough is made of prime galvanized steel. Width 6 3/4 in., depth 3 in., total height 6 1/4 in.

Adjustable Legs, made of heavy galvanized wire, quickly adjusted, and held firmly in place with bolts and wing nuts. Provides an up and down variation of 2 1/2 in.

No. 250S 36 in. long. Not prepaid \$1.00. Postpaid \$1.15.

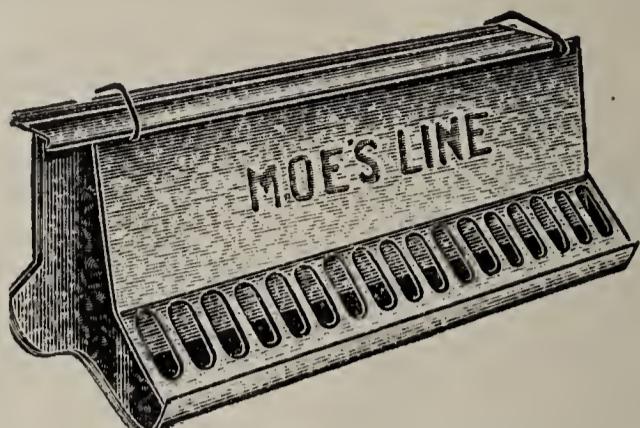
No. 569. Dry Mash Hoppers



The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. The gradual enlargement from top to bottom prevents clogging. The wire grid and wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents any chance of the fowls throwing out or wasting feed. The sloping cover prevents the birds from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed, it is rat and mouse proof.

No. 35, 10 qt.....	\$.75; postpaid \$.90
No. 36, 14 qt.....	1.25; postpaid 1.45
No. 13, 22 qt.	1.40; postpaid 1.60
No. 37, 32 qt.	1.50; postpaid 1.70

No. 570. "Big Boy" Feeders



No. 160—Especially designed for growing stock. Capacity 75 pounds of mash. 34 wide openings. An excellent feeder for turkeys. Has sliding cover and is easily cleaned.

Price, \$2.10; postpaid \$2.50.

No. 571. Leader Chick Feeders



"Leader" Chick Feeders, made of prime galvanized steel, accurately die stamped. The pan and top are each made of a single piece of metal. No seams or solder used. Sliding top easy to fill and clean. Width of trough 4 1/2 in. at top. No. 520, 13 in. long 10c; postpaid 20c. No. 521, 23 in. long, 20c; postpaid 30c.

Star Reel Top Feeder



Has a Z-shaped all metal reel, stiff and substantial, which revolves freely, prevents roosting, and keeps the chicks out of the trough.

The reel is painted red and is adjustable so it can be raised as the chicks grow larger. Easily removed for cleaning and filling. Made of prime galvanized steel. Width of trough 4 in., depth at sides 2 in.

No. 292 36 in. long. Not prepaid 45c; postpaid 55c.

No. 294 48 in. long. Not prepaid, 60c; postpaid 75c.

Economy Chick Feeders

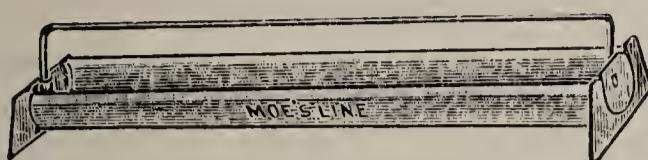


The trough is die stamped in one piece of prime galvanized steel, and can be used for feed or water.

Width of trough 3 1/4 in., depth 1 3/4 in. Fitted with Reel, painted Red, which revolves freely, prevents roosting and keeps chicks out of the trough.

No. 335 12 in. long. Not prepaid 10c; postpaid 20c.

No. 336 18 in. long. Not prepaid 15c; postpaid 25c.



No. 574. Dixie Feeding Trough

Made of best quality galvanized steel. Easily filled and cleaned, has turned in flange to prevent waste of feed. Fitted with heavy wire top guard to keep chicks out of feeder.
No. 460 18 in. long.....20c; postpaid 30c
No. 462 30 in. long.....30c; postpaid 40c

No. 575. Poultry Punch No. 39

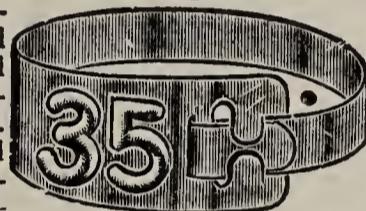
A new improved punch, scissor type. Works easily cuts clean, does not pinch the foot. Convenient to carry in vest pocket, and the lower end is an excellent cigar cutter.

Nickel Plated Finish, length, 3½ inches.
Postpaid, 40c; Not prepaid, 35c.

No. 576. Adjustable Leg Bands

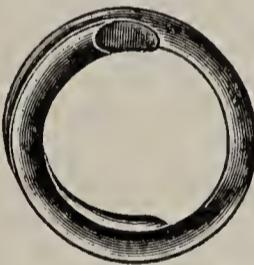
Made of sheet aluminum, with large raised numbers, easy to read from a distance. Adjustable for any size fowl. Accurately made and quickly applied. Numbered 1 to 12—1 to 25—1 to 50—1 to 100—101 to 200, etc., up to 999, which is the highest number made.

12 bands.....	\$0.15	100 bands.....	\$0.65
25 bands.....	.25	500 bands.....	3.00
50 bands.....	.40	1000 bands.....	5.50



No. 577. Celluloid Leg Bands

Colored Leg Bands are made of celluloid, in fast colors. They are of a proper temper, keep their shape, light in weight and very durable. Will not fade, and are weather proof. Quickly put on or removed, and make it easy to keep an accurate register of your birds.



Furnished in five sizes; for Asiatic, American and Mediterranean breeds of chickens, also for baby chicks and pigeons. Four colors, yellow, green, pink, and dark blue. When ordering state what size fowl the bands are required for and the color preferred.

POULTRY SIZES

12 bands	\$0.15	12 bands	\$0.10
25 bands .....	.25	25 bands .....	.15
50 bands .....	.40	50 bands .....	.20
100 bands .....	.70	100 bands .....	.35
500 bands	3.25	500 bands	1.50
1000 bands	6.00	1000 bands	2.50

PIGEON AND BABY CHICK SIZES	
12 bands	\$0.10
25 bands .....	.15
50 bands .....	.20
100 bands .....	.35
500 bands	1.50
1000 bands	2.50

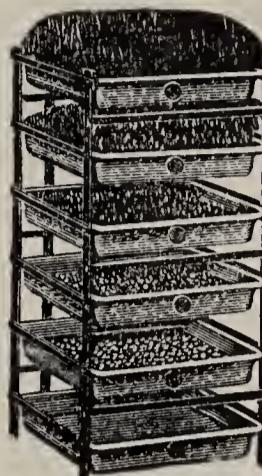
Granulated Peat Moss

Best Mulch for Azealeas, Rhododendrons, Roses, Flower Beds, etc., and the best top dressing for Lawns

Light brown colored moss peat formed years ago by the decay of mosses and aquatic plants. An excellent soil medium free from weed seeds and rich in carbonaceous matter. Contains moisture holding humus-making material, help to improve the soil, serves as a mulch, keeps out heat and cold and aids propagation. Peat Moss is superior as a mulch for Rhododendrons, Roses, Azaleas, Etc., a forcing medium for growing bulbs in bowls or plants in pots and is fine for packing plants, bulbs, roots, tubers, fruits and vegetables. Granulated Peat Moss is a reservoir for moisture. Laboratory tests show that it absorbs from eight to ten times its own weight. When Peat Moss is used liberally, much less fertilizer is needed, as what is applied is quickly absorbed by the Peat Moss and retained where the plant roots can feed on it as needed. It prevents leaching, that is, the washing away of valuable fertilizing material by rain water or irrigation. Good gardening practice demands the use of a material of this kind. Peat Moss is always ready for use and is clean and convenient. A bale will cover 240 sq. ft., 1 inch deep. Order at least a bale and keep it on hand for its many uses throughout the year. Write for illustrated booklet.

Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00; Bale, 19 bu \$4.00. Write for quantity price not prepaid.

No. 578. Moe's Oat Sprouter



Frame is of steel, 3 ft. high, well braced and neatly painted. Has six interchangeable heavy galvanized iron pans, 16 in. by 18 in. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms to secure the proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. No lamp or heater required. Best results are obtained if the sprouter is placed in a cellar near the furnace or in a room with a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees. Use good oats and soak them in water for about 12 hours, then fill the trays to a depth of about 1 in. Sprinkle and stir with a paddle each day until they sprout. Then discontinue stirring but continue to sprinkle daily. No. 110, \$4.00; postpaid \$4.25.

No. 579. Caponizing Tools

Write for booklet that will give information how your market stock may be made to yield 100% more. It is done with Philadelphia caponizing tools.

Postpaid, per set.....



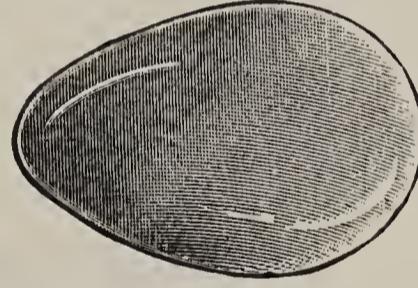
\$5.00

No. 580. China Nest Eggs

Made of white porcelain, natural in appearance, and uniform in size. Will not easily break.

They induce the hen to lay where she should — in the nests provided for her.

Postpaid, doz. 35c; Not prepaid, doz. 25c.



No. 581. Specialists for Stock

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK

—The best Salt Brick on the market. A worm medicine, blood purifier, kidney regulator Tonic and appetizer for all classes of livestock. Postpaid, 30c; Not prepaid, 25c ea., 5 for \$1.00; doz. for \$2.25.

NO. 582. CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

For more than 30 years Conkey has been The Poultry Doctor. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease. We sell Conkey's Poultry Remedies because we know they are reliable.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND WE WILL MAIL YOU FREE OF CHARGE, A COPY OF CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK.

	Postpaid
Balmo (Formerly Canker and Bronchitis)	50c
Conkey Pills (Formerly Roup Pills).....	25c ; 50c
Diatex (Formerly White Diarrhea Remedy).....	25c ; 50c ; \$1.00
Head Lice Ointment.....	10c ; 25c
Noxicide (Lice and Mite Liquid—Disinfectant and Germicide) pt. 40c ; qt. 60c ; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 90c ; gal. \$1.50.	
Old Reliable Powder (Formerly Roup Remedy).....	25c ; 50c.
Poultry Tonic	25c ; 50c ; \$1.00.
12 lb. pail \$1.60 ; 25 lb. pail \$3.00	
Salvo (Formerly Sorehead Remedy).....	25c
Scaley Leg Remedy.....	25c
Y. O. (Charged with Vitamins).....	55c ; \$1.00

OTHER REMEDIES

Avicol—For prevention and treating Blackhead, Cholera and White Diarrhea in Chickens, Pigeons and Turkeys.....	50c ; \$1.00
Conkey's Stock Tonic.....	25c ; 50c
Gape Worm Extractor.....	30c
No. 583. WATER GLASS (Egg Preserver)—One quart of Water Glass will preserve 15 to 20 dozen eggs. Full directions on every can.	
Quart can 40c ; Cannot be mailed.	



Don't
Worry!
Conkey
Will Cure
Me

Chesterfield Feeds

We sell a complete line of Chesterfield Feeds, manufactured by the Earle-Chesterfield Mill Co., Asheville, N. C. There are cheaper feeds on the market, but cheap feeds are always expensive in the long run. Chesterfield Feeds are always the same in quality no matter the price of grain. We handle Baby Chick Starting Mash and Baby Chick Scratch Feed, Developing and Fattening Mash, All Mash Layer and 20% Egg Mash, Hen Scratch, Pigeon Feed, Rabbit Feed, Oyster shell—coarse and fine, Lime Grit, Charcoal. The prices of all feeds fluctuate constantly, hence it is not possible to list prices in this catalog. Price will be submitted on application. Write for our free poultry book.

NO. 589. B. K.—Ten times stronger than carbolic acid in killing germs, yet harmless. Will kill all disease germs in dairy barns, poultry houses, etc.

Prices: 4 ozs. 30c ; 10 ozs. 50c ; 1 qt. 90c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 1 gallon \$2.00 ; 5 gals. \$8.50.

NO. 590. WALKO TABLETS—Especially valuable for diarrhea and loose bowel trouble among chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell.

Price, postpaid, small size 50c ; larger size \$1.00.

**"T. S. F." KILLS
Chicken Lice**

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and most leading State Agricultural Colleges endorse and recommend the Sodium Fluoride method of killing poultry lice.

After years of study and after numerous tests they report it the most effective, positive way to get rid of poultry lice. They say it kills all lice—both old and young—including the lice that hatch from eggs present on the fowl at the time of treatment. For positive results use genuine Talcized Sodium Fluoride (T. S. F.). Put up in a convenient, shaker-top package bearing the U. S. Government's instructions for applying. Small size treats about 40 chickens.

Prices: Small size 35c ; large size (2 times 35c size) 60c.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. Equally effective for mites when applied as a spray.

1 ounce bottle treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c ; 5 oz. (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.00.

LEE'S 3 WAY GIZZARD CAPSULES kills large round worms, tape worm and pin worms in chickens and turkeys.

50 pullet size 50c, postpaid 60c.

50 hen size 75c, postpaid 85c.

NO. 591. **RED CROSS RAT AND MOUSE EMBALMER**—A most effective poison against rats and mice. It dries them up, mummifies the dead bodies and leaves no odor, providing a sufficient amount is used to insure every rat getting enough. Used by biggest flour mills, grocers, railroads, etc., in United States. Price, 25c ; 50c ; \$1.00 postpaid.

DON SUNG

正生

Tonic
for
Laying
Hens

Don Sung is a concentrated medicine—no bulk or filler—ready to add to the mash-feed. It has a direct

tonic action and doesn't force or hurt the hen in any way. It does its wonderful work by putting the hen in good health, and helping maintain that health.

Every poultry raiser is invited to try Don Sung—at our risk. Separate 15 hens and give them Don Sung for one month. The 50c trial size handles this test. If Don Sung pays you, keep on with it. If you don't think it has paid you, tell us, and back comes your money. Don Sung is guaranteed—try it, at our risk.

Prices: Small guaranteed size, 50c ; large size (3 times 50c size) \$1.00.

BE SURE IT'S MADE BY



Founded in 1890, The Dow Chemical Company has expanded its operation until today it takes its place as one of the world's leading chemical companies.

Therefore, the knowledge and experience gained through these many years of chemical manufacture applied to the production of insecticides and fungicides ob-

BORDOW (POWDERED BORDO MIXTURE)

Bordow is a scientifically prepared copper fungicide, exactly blended and of fine mesh, free from lumps. Remains well in suspension and adheres to foliage.

Copper is a destroyer of the spores which cause fungus diseases of fruit, vegetables, etc. Therefore, the fruit and foliage should be well coated with a film of Bordow before the disease attacks.

CALCIUM ARSENATE

Dow Calcium Arsenate assures quick killing of various worms and bugs which attack potatoes, tomatoes, cotton, cucumbers, melons, squash, beets, cabbage, mint, tobacco, and other plants with hardy foliage.

Dow Calcium Arsenate can be used with safety—works equally well as a dust and as a spray—covers thoroughly. Especially recommended for potato bug. Combines well with Bordow mixture for blight and other fungus.

DOWCO. A SPECIAL GARDEN SPRAY

Dowco is a properly balanced combination of Arsenate of Lead and Bordow mixture producing a dual purpose spraying material for use in the home garden on vegetables, flowers and shrubs for protecting them against insects and disease during the growing season.

When aphids, thrips or leaf hoppers are present, a nicotine preparation should be added to Dowco. Convenient to use. Finely divided, covers uniformly well.

LEAD ARSENATE

Arsenic, combined with lead, makes the most effective and the most practical insecticide for leaf-eating and chewing insects, bugs and worms.

All lead arsenates are not the same; physical properties vary. Dow Lead Arsenate is produced by a special process that results in high arsenic content yet containing an extraordinary low quantity of soluble arsenic.

Uniformly fine and fluffy; remains well in suspension; clings tightly to foliage; resists washing by rain; readily devoured by insects.

DRY LIME SULPHUR

Dow Dry Lime Sulphur is finely divided—cannot freeze—clean and easy to handle—does not deteriorate—mixes readily in cold water—safe to use.

Dow Dry Lime Sulphur benefits fruit buds, is less injurious to foliage and imparts a fine, smooth, high colored finish without russetting. Conveniently packaged. The safest and most effective spray for fruit scab and scale.

Dow Lime Sulphur solution is also available.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE

Dow Magnesium Arsenate, because of its greater effectiveness, is the leading choice as a sure means of bean beetle control. Does not damage the tender bean foliage due to unusually careful manufacture. Stimulates plant growth through greater protection. Gives excellent results as a spray. Also available as a dust mixture.

viously endows them with exceptional merit. Moreover, the extensive Dow research laboratories are constantly employed in the development of new products, new processes and improvements.

It pays to choose Dow products—look for the Dow name when you buy insecticides and fungicides.

PARADOW (Pure Paradichlorobenzene)

The lesser peach tree borer, the oriental fruit worm and the peach tree borer are effectively controlled with Paradow.

The time of application for the peach tree borer and oriental fruit worm varies according to latitude but is generally in the fall just after the eggs are hatched and the young larvae are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, application is made either in the spring or fall when trees are not growing vigorously. Full instructions for using Paradow are furnished.

SPECIAL POTATO SPRAY

For a potato bug poison that kills quickly, mixes well in cold water, does not damage foliage, does not clog spray nozzle, that will check blight and leaf hoppers, your choice is sure to be Dow Special Potato Spray. A fluffy, dual purpose material containing over 40% actual arsenic oxide (AS_2O_5) together with plenty of copper in the form of Bordeaux to repel leaf hoppers and control blight. Reasonably priced.

DOW PARIS GREEN

Dow Paris Green used either as spray or dust, controls hard-to-kill insects; can be employed in poison baits for grasshoppers and cutworms.

The poison content of Dow Paris Green is especially active—no damage to foliage results when properly applied. Guaranteed to comply with all Federal and State requirements as far as chemical nature is concerned.

DOWSPRAY DORMANT

Dowspray Dormant, in addition to its proven effectiveness, is easier, safer to handle. Does not burn the face of the operator, injure horses or damage paint or equipment.

Use it to control rosy and green aphid, black cherry aphid—San Jose scale and Pear Psylla. Apply when trees are fully dormant. Easy to mix—economical—efficient.

And the Newest Dow Achievement "Mike" Sulfur

Dow offers a sulfur of microscopic fineness with a particle size of approximately 1-5000 of an inch, equivalent to more than 15 times the fineness of 325 mesh.

"Mike" Sulfur produces a fog-like spray, blankets fruit and foliage. Greater adhesive qualities. Resists washing by rain.

95% ACTIVE SULFUR. Instantly wettable—goes into suspension without an agitator.

"Mike" Sulfur will not deteriorate, remains free flowing.

FERTILIZE FOR PROFIT

WHAT DO YOU hope your crop will bring in the fall? Will there be enough left over to buy a new car or other things you need or would like to have? Then choose with care the fertilizer you will put under the crop, and be sure to use enough.

Royster for Results

You can't always tell about the weather. But you can tell about your seed; about land preparation and cultivation. And there is one thing you can be positive about—*Royster Field Tested Fertilizers*. You know they have been tested out by the crops themselves for 50 years. You know if they hadn't made good in a big way their use wouldn't be growing so fast. You may have to guess about some things, but you can use Royster and be sure of the quality of your fertilizer. Ask the Royster dealer near you.

Royster
FIELD TESTED FERTILIZERS



CROP PROFITS SINCE 1885
